The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,458—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, APRIL 11, 1905. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways; Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

Milkmaid
Largest Sale in the World.
Brand Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing, 1905. Saturday, 8 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons
15th April	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
22nd "	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
29th "	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....
6th May	ARCADIA	6803	MOLDAVIA	9500
13th "	MACEDONIA	10512	.....	.....
20th "	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6522
27th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company,
Bombay, 3rd February, 1905.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVERRIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
NERA	5,807	Chevalier	20th April 1905.
SYDNEY	4,255	Combe	18th May 1905.
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	15th June 1905.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Fiaschi	29th April 1905.
YARRA	4,295	Sellier	27th May "

For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY to TRIESTE via ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	To sail on
IMPERATRIX G.	Ghesso	4,194	1st May 1905.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st June 1905.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
SILESIA	L. de Stabile	5,169	20th Apr. 1905.
*† MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rassevich	4,766	27th " "
*‡ TRIESTE	Capt. D. Mistrorigo	5,096	9th June 1905.
*‡ MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,247	8th July 1905.
† NIPPON	L. Soich	6,316	27th " "

† Will call at Fiume. * Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 600, 2nd Class Rs. 433, Saloon Rs. 600

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
NIPPON	L. Soich	6,316	29th April.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent-General,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited.
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KARACHI, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, KOWEIT, MAHOMMERAH AND BUSREH.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, 14th April, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, or later on arrival of English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVIE AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, 14th April, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, at 10 A.M.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST AND KARACHI.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,200 tons, on TUESDAY, the 11th April at 10 a.m. from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Karachi.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "MADURA," 2,000 tons, on MONDAY, the 17th April, at 10 a.m. from the Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed, calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lubrl, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR POREBUNDER, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,000 tons, on or about 18th April.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,800 tons, on or about 12th April.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.
Bombay 10th April, 1905.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
Calcutta.
HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)....Rs. 350
Bombay to Marseilles.....525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rate of exchange on the fare to Marseilles, To New York, Rs. 700; Suez, Rs. 350; Port Said, Rs. 380.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea Rs. 650.

Return to London via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.

Return Tickets are available for two years.

Concessions on single ticket granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the upper Deck.

The following sailings have been arranged :—

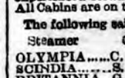
Steamer	Captain	Tonnage.	Date, Year.
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5124	22nd April.
SCINDIA	S. Abrey	5106	29th "
BRITANNIA	G. Garrick	3869	18th May.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	7th June.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by a B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or for any other information regarding Passage, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Graham's Buildings Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)
BOMBAY—AFRICA.



THE following Steamers will SAIL—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
S. S. SULTAN	2834	Burmeister	20th April
S. S. SOMALI	2955	Winiker	8th May

Taking Passengers and Cargo for MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.

For Rates and Particulars apply to
A. STRANDES, Agent,
4, Medows Street, Bombay. 25th May, 1905.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

PASSAGES engaged by all Lines of Steamers.

INTERPRETERS at all Principal Ports.

HOTEL COUPONS available at 2,000 Hotels

CURRENT and DEPOSIT Accounts opened.

CIRCULAR NOTES and L/CREDIT issued and cashed.

PACKAGES Shipped to and from all parts.

INSURANCE, Fire, Life and Marine effected.

"COOK'S ORIENTAL GAZETTE" containing Sailing Dates of all Steamers sent every other information for Travellers, and Post Free

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!

DR. SPOONER HART'S

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet for great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unusual value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.
CALCUTTA

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WAR.

105, MEDOW'S STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN, and GORGONZOLA CHEESE.
PURE and GENUINE LUCCA OIL of the OLIVES for TABLE and CULINARY Purpose
PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.
MILAN SAUSAGES in SKIN (Italian). ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose). BLACK and GREEN OLIVES (loose). All kinds of French, Italian and German Stores.
Largest Importers of MACARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES Assorted. CONSIGNMENTS arriving here every Month. Fancy Shaped MACARONI prepared with EGGS, a speciality and novelty.
MASTICA DE CHIO, VERMOUTH (French and Italian), LIQUEURS Assorted. ABSINTHE and Italian CHAMPAGNES, CHIANTI BARBERA, MARSALA and CAPRI WINES.
WALNUTS ALMONDS and HAZELNUTS, NAPLES FIGS, MUSCATEL RAISINS, LENTILLES, BEANS, and DRY PEAS, all of Italian produce.
Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Dozen Bottles.

PLEASE NOTE THAT

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.
IS THE ONLY ONE
In the whole of India who has received
TWO MEDALS from the INDUSTRIAL INDIAN EXHIBITIONS FOR FEVER REMEDIES.

MALARIA! CHALLENGE OF Rs. 5,000.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS OR MIXTURE.
GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE drives all the poisonous Malarial germs out of the body. It is truly wonderful that this dread disease can be cured so readily, but it can and that is all you need to think about. If you buy a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE and if it does not cure your Influenza Malarious, Intermittent and Bilious Fevers and mild form of Plague, let me know at once and I will refund your money. I want no man's money unless I am satisfied that Batliwalla's remedies has given him more than his money's worth. Can you blame me for being enthusiastic about the efficacy of Batliwalla's Remedies? I have been selling them for years all over this country and in other countries. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture has attained such a high reputation in the Bombay Druggist's market that if I agree to take only one Rupee per dozen less than the market rate, I can sell one thousand dozens of it in one day only I offer a challenge of Rs. 5,000 to any one who can disprove this statement

BATLIWALLA'S EMBIRIL TONIC PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.
GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

A valuable remedy in all cases of Nervous exhaustion, Melancholia, Pale Shallow complexion, Overwrought brain-work, Impotency, Constitutional weakness, Seminal emission in sleep, Early stage of Consumption, Indigestion, Impairment of understanding due to excessive indulgence and many other ailments to which the human frame is subjected. In cases of prematurely aged persons these Pills are found highly effective. They are highly recommended to all busy workers who earn their living not by muscle, but by their brains, and to students and scholars, growing boys and girls, who in addition to perhaps inheriting a feeble constitution, are educated on the modern system of cram and overwrought brainwork. These Pills have been found to be powerful and rapid restorer of mental and physical vigour. They restore the diminished capacity for intellectual work, the loss of appetite and imperfect digestion

PRICE Rs. 1-8 PER BOTTLE.

Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla's Embiril Tonic Pills (for Pale People) may be had from TEACHER and Co., Kemp and Co., PHILLIPS and Co., BEYNON and Co. etc,. etc., etc. or from the Sole Manufacturers, DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA Worli, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

VENNING AND RAMSAY,
PRACTICAL TAILORS,
21, Hornby Road,
OPPOSITE PHILLIPS & Co., FORT.

WELL FITTING
SHIRTS.

	½ doz.	
Best Zephyr	25	8
Oxford	21	0
Soft Gauze	18	0
Twill	10	8
Dress	24-0	27 0
4 fold linen Fronts and Wts	30-0	33 0

TAPE WORMS. These pests expelled in a few hours, particulars and "BOOK OF RECIPES" for cure of various ailments both free, State age.
HIGSON, Box 31, North St. Nottingham, England.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette Office.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail addition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 90 days from date of issue, 8 annas; 90 days to one year, 1 rupee; and of older dates than one year from Rs. 5 per copy according to numbers available, Reference charge one Rupee.

"MINIMAX"
HAND
FIRE EXTINGUISHER.
FOR PRIVATE HOUSES, SHOPS, MILLS, FACTORIES.

TESTIMONIALS.

BROAD STREET, READING, July 9th 1904.

GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in stating that the MINIMAX acted with the greatest efficiency in the small fire we had this week, and undoubtedly saved what might have proved a serious fire.
(Sd.) E. BODGCOCK.

WELLHALL ROAD, HAMILTON, 27th October, 1904.

HAY STACK FIRE.

DEAR SIR,—I have much pleasure in informing you of the very great service the MINIMAX FIRE EXTINGUISHERS were to me last month as without them the whole of my Hay Stacks would have been burned down. Immediately the fire took place, one of the stacks was a mass of flames, and whenever the Extinguisher was applied the flames disappeared, but as the fire had been going on for some time before the Extinguisher was applied, and as there was a good wind, it had taken good hold inside the stack. In a short time the flames appeared, and the MINIMAX was again applied when the flames disappeared. To make sure that no fire was in the centre of the stacks, willing hands commenced to turn over the hay that was smouldering, and in a very short time the fire had been completely put out. The Fire Brigade arrived on the scene, but their services were not required.
(Sd.) J. HAMILTON.

From Messrs. LANE BROS.,
MARLBOROUGH STREET, FARINGDON, December, 17th 1904.

GENTLEMEN,—A customer of ours has just had occasion to use his MINIMAX HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER. We used it on a neighbours Motor Car which was all in flames. We are pleased to say the result was most satisfactory. A valuable Car would quickly had been rendered worthless at the rate it was burning. The Extinguisher, however, acted like magic and the car was only slightly damaged. We have refilled our Customers Apparatus and shall be glad of replacement at your earliest.
(Sd.) LANE BROS.

HALLS OXFORD BREWERY, LTD, OXFORD, November, 14th, 1904.

DEAR SIR,—Please supply refill for MINIMAX FIRE Appliance to replace one used with excellent effect to Extinguish a slight fire we had in our Brewery a few days ago.
(Sd.) HALL OXFORD BREWERY LTD., C. ROBINSON, Secretary.

From HANLEY, STOKE and FENTON JOINT HOSPITAL BOARD
Beech Hurst Hanley, August 29th, 1904.

GENTLEMEN,—The MINIMAX HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER Apparatus supplied to the above Board has proved very efficient. Through the carelessness of a maid allowing a pan of wax to boil over in one of the wards, a fire occurred, but thanks to the efficiency of your Apparatus, it was at once put out before any serious damage occurred. A test fire was also made, composed of six large boxes tarred both inside and outside, filled with shavings and chips and turpentine poured over the lot to secure a good test: one of your Extinguishers sufficed to put this test fire out three times. I have every confidence in recommending your apparatus to any public institution or works where there is a risk of fire.
(Sd.) MEDICAL OFFICER.

MINIMAX FIRE EXTINGUISHER	Rs.	37 8
REFILLS for above	"	5 0

SOLE AGENTS
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
Sub-Agents.—D. W. HOUGHTON, 37, Apollo Street, Bombay.

GOOD NILGIRI COFFEE.
DIRECT FROM THE CURING WORKS

TRADE S. & CO. MARK

30 lbs. Small Coffee delivered free at any Railway Station between Coimbatore and Bombay	Rs.	a. 11 14
3 1-lb. tins Finest Ground Coffee, Red Ensign label, delivered free of all charges at any address in India—V. P. Post		3 0
6 1-lb. tins do. do. do.		5 10

FOR FULL PARTICULARS OF WHOLE and GROUND COFFEE and TEA,
APPLY TO T. STANES & CO.
COFFEE WORKS, COIMBATORE.

EASTER 1905.
EASTER EGGS!
EASTER EGGS!
EASTER EGGS!
SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED BY
MONGINI BROTHERS,
ORDERS NOW REGISTERED.

MONGINI BROTHERS.
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS
25-29, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO 325.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND CO., LD.,
ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS
SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the SUPPLY of Machinery and Erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, etc.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses, Half Presses and Finishers for Half-Pressed Bales, Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter, Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Water Carts, Tanks, etc.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our Foundry.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
THE BRITISH ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION AND PAINT CO., LTD.
(VON HOVELINGS PROCESS.)
PAINTS
As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.
Messrs. THE ATLAS METAL and ALLOYS CO., LTD., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's Brand.
Messrs. SAMUELSON and Co., Ltd.
Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.
For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cooks etc., Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamond, Silver, and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock
HEAD WORKS AND OFFICES—DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON,
BRANCH FACTORY—CARNAC IRON WORKS,
OPPOSITE VICTORIA DOCKS.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH, ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

THE EVENT OF THE SEASON.

THE WORLD RENOWNED

BANDMANN-DALLAS

OPERA COMPANY

BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT WITH MR. GEORGE EDWARDES

of the Gaiety and Daly's Theatres, London, and under the immediate direction of

MR. MAURICE E. BANDMANN.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT,

SATURDAY, 13TH MAY,

FOR A SEASON OF NINETEEN NIGHTS (a different Opera each Night).

ALL THE LATEST LONDON SUCCESSES.

FORTY LONDON ARTISTES,

and the celebrated Gaiety Troupe of

LADY DANCERS.

Subscribers for Season Tickets will be allowed a reduction of 15 per cent and will have first choice of seats before the plans are open to the public.

Subscribers names can now be registered at SOUNDY & Co's.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE.

A PUBLIC MEETING of the Inhabitants of Bombay will be held at the NOVELTY THEATRE, on WEDNESDAY the 12th April at 5 o'clock p.m., to adopt a resolution of respectful remonstrance in regard to the recent utterances of His Excellency Lord Curzon in the Council Chamber and the Convocation Hall of the Calcutta University.

D. E. WACHA,
AMIRUDIN TYABJI,
CHIMANLAL H. SETALVAD,
Honorary Secretaries,
Bombay Presidency Association.

Bombay, 7th April 1905.

THE S. S. "ASTON HALL" sailing from BOMBAY direct to LIVERPOOL via MARSEILLES about the 28th April carries 6 Passengers. Fare Rs. 470. Also the S. S. "PROME" the same Fare. Carries 12 Passengers.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO,.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of IRON and STEEL ARRIVED per HANSA LINE S.S. "ARGENFELS," No. 9 Shed, Victoria Dock, are hereby informed that their Consignments ex above Vessel, are ready for delivery.

JOHN HAND,
Superintendent, Port Trust Docks.

Dated 11th April, 1905.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on THURSDAY the 13th instant, being a PUBLIC HOLIDAY under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 738 OF 1903.

SHANKARPRASAD HARIPRASAD DESAI and GIRJAPRASAD HARIPRASAD DESAI, Carrying on business in partnership in Bombay under the name and style of HARIPRASAD SANTOOKRAM.....Plaintiffs.

vs.

VASONJEE RUPJEE HEERJEE RUPJEE and NARONJEE RUPJEE, all residing at Kalbadevi Road outside the Fort, Bombay.....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 29th day of September, 1904, the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office, in the Court House, on TUESDAY, the 18th day of April, 1905, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the Plaintiffs and Defendants abovenamed in all that piece or parcel of Freehold land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being outside the Fort of Bombay, in Cadwalt Wadi or Cavel Street, near the Small Portuguese Church, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes formerly under Nos. 10 and 11, and Now under C. Ward No. 389, and Street No. 215, containing by admeasurement seventy-seven square yards be the same, little, more or less and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by a passage belonging to the premises, on or towards the West by the Public Street, on or towards the North by the house formerly of Dada Luxmonjee Bhanjari and now of Runchordas Canjee, and on or towards the South by the property formerly belonging to Harjivan Virjee and now of Shamjee Gorlinadas.

For further particulars and condition of Sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs MANSUKHLAL JAMSATJI and HIRALAL, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, at No 91, wedows, Street, Fort, Bombay—Dated this 23rd day of February, 1905.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

THE PARSEE CYCLING CLUB.

GRAND CYCLE SPORTS.

MARINE LINE MAIDAN AT 3-30 P.M.

On the 13th, 14th and 15th April.

CHAMPIONS FROM ALL PARTS OF INDIA will take part.

Admission Re. 1 each day.

NOTICE.

Re THE LATE FIRM OF MEGHJI MULJI & Co.

THE ADJOURNED MEETING of the Creditors of the above Firm was held in the Office of the Undersigned at Meadow treet, Bell Lane, on the 29th day of March 1905, under the Presidentship of Mr. Mathuradas Thakersay, when the Report submitted by the Surviving Trustees Messrs Himraj Lakhmidas Bhojthabhai Sorchand and Laloobhai Gulabchand was adopted and a further and a FINAL DIVIDEND of 5 per cent was declared The said Dividend will be paid to the creditors of the above firm by the said Trustees at their Office in Kalbadevi Bazar outside the Fort from the 11th inst between 11 a. m. and 4 p. m.—Dated this 10th day of April, 1905.

CHITNIS & MOTILAL,
Attorneys for the Trustees.

THE SHOLAPOOR SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th April, 1905, at 3-30 P. M., for the transaction of the following business:—

1ST. To adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1904.
2ND To declare a Dividend.
3RD To confirm the appointment of a Director made by the Board.
4TH To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for reelection.
5TH To confirm the appointments of two Auditors made by the Board.
6TH. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th April to the 3rd May, 1905, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MORARJEE GOCULDASS & CO.,
Agent

Bombay, 10th April, 1905.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Horses, Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps, Artistic but not obtrusive, Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies, from Rs. 18 to Rs. 35 each.—MARCUS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT—Imported by THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM COMPANY, Limited. Price:—Re. 1 per gallon, ex-Godown at Sewree. Rs. 1-1 per gallon, at Parsee Bazaar Street. Agents W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.

MAHABLESHWAR DAK.—Most comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Daks ready laid between Wathar and Mahableshwar at very moderate rates. Apply to BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dak Supplier to H. E. The Governor and Com.-in-Chief, 153, Main Street, Poona.

TONGAS AND PHAETONS FOR WATHAR, PACHGANI and MAHABLESHWAR, Apply for particulars to BAPOO SHERKAR at Head office, NAI, Branch Offices, Panchgani Bazar and Mahableshwar Bazar.

COMPETITION.—We do not COMPETE We do only Superior High Class work executed on the premises by skilled European Artistes and cannot afford to do it cheap A visit to our Art Photographic Salon will convince our patrons.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Art Photographers, Nippon Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

TO BE LET well-furnished BUNGALOW off Mountpleasant Road, Malabar Hill, from 1st April to end of October. Apply to E. SCARPA, Austrian Lloyd's.

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FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms, by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandberg, B. A., and A. William Heyde. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 125° Fire Test Oil, Imported by STANDARD OIL Co. of New York, sold at their Godowns, Masagon.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kamp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 4-0-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 6-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE a CROWN FOLIO TREADLE MACHINE (by Harrold of London) in fairly good condition. For particulars apply to the SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Annotated, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage; English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including postage.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRO COMPANY, Electrical Engineers and Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams to date, Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3; to subscribers in Bombay; Rs. 15 to mofussil.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, transact all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Building, Threadneedle Street, London.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 3 Annas, Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants, patronized by the Officers of the services, Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels, Specials Free Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee, Fee, Bombay, Rs. 4, and Mofussil Rs. 7 for each servant.—No. 1, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established, 1878.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY. Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the Bombay "Gazette" Office.

FOR SALE.—OLD MAGAZINES, of various dates, Macmillan's, The National Review, Calcutta Review &c., &c. Apply C. C., care of "Bombay Gazette."

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co.—Teakwood and Blackwood Plain and Inlaid Furniture of English Designs of made to Order.—Church, No. 6.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

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HAS CONQUERED some of the most obstinate complaints after all other remedies have failed.

HALES IMPROVED ELECTRIC BELTS and BATTERIES, for wearing next the body without blistering or injuring the skin. These appliances are PERFECT GENERATORS OF ELECTRICITY and are most comfortable in wear.

PRICE ONE GUINEA.

RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO and GOUT are speedily RELIEVED or CURED by this Powerful Agent.

ELECTRIC BELT and SUSPENSOR for MEN, for VARICOCELE, Nervous DEBILITY, and EXHAUSTION, &c. Price TWO GUINEAS.

PAMPHLETS GRATIS, CONSULTATION FREE.

HALE AND SON, MEDICAL GALVANISTS
117 CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, ENGLAND.
N.B.—Size of Waist required.

VICTORIA AERATED WATERS.

ESTABLISHED 1882.

PROPRIETOR: J. CONNELL

OUR carts deliver regularly to any part of Bombay and Bandra.

Try our SODA, it is the best.

The SODA WATER is made by the original method which is still in vogue. With the large MINERAL WATER Manufacturers in England, you cannot get as Pure and Exhilarating a Gas by the new methods.

H. M. S. "ECLIPSE"
BOMBAY, 30th March, 1899.

MR. JAMES CONNELL of the Victoria Hotel Prince's Dock, has SUPPLIED AERATED WATERS of all sorts to this ship during our stay at Bombay. I had previously been informed privately that Mr. Connell's Factory was the BEST in the City, but before recommending the use of his Aerated Waters on Board, I went over his Establishment, and was so satisfied with everything, that I can with confidence advise Medical Officers of H. M. Ships to deal with him.

CHARLES JAMES, Fleet Surgeon.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND.....£500,000

HEAD OFFICE:

17, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON E.C

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Tuticorin,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Zanzibar,
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Mombassa,
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newara Elya,	Nairobi
Steamer Point,	Aden,	Kandy.	Chittagong.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accredited does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia Remittances may be made by Telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
Acting Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Year	24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	,,	18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND ..	,,	9,720,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS	,,	600,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bombay.	London.	Peking.
Dalney,	Lyons.	Fort Arthur.
Hawai,	Nagasaki.	Shanghai.
Hongkong.	New York.	San Francisco.
Kobe.	Newchang.	Tokio.
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LONDON BANKERS.

The Bank of England: The London and Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS, FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the world.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital .....$	100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund .....$	100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund .....$	8,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .....$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager,

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY Ld.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman
DARL MEYER Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsula and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS Esqr, } Managers,

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Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,30,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

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W. ADAMS ORAM, Acting Agent,
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CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL.....	£800,000
RESERVE FUND.....	£800,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

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Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak	Hongkong
Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor	Saigon
Madras	Bangkok	Shanghai
Rangoon	Batavia	Tientsin
Colombo	Sourabaya	Hankow
Penang	Manila	Yokohama
Phalping	Cebu (Philippines)	Kobe
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THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

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FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months at FOUR PER CENT. per annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

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WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

Estd. since 1829.

SARSAPARILLA

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most

WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.

Over 60 Years' WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

IMPORTANT EVIDENCE.

REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.
"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—MEDICAL REVIEW.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—Sir R. MARTIN.
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BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

N.B. Indispensable to Residents Abroad.

A Celebrated Physician says:—"I always prescribed it with almost universal success in those complaints which are engendered in Tropical Climates, and no one should be without it."

WILKINSON'S (Established since 1829.)
HAS STOOD THE TEST OF TIME, AND THE VERY HIGHEST AUTHORITIES pronounce it **SARSAPARILLA** THE BEST.

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Be sure you get **N.B.** the signature of the Proprietor and Trade Mark, thus **WILKINSON'S**

Thomas Wilkinson are upon every GENUINE bottle.

To avoid impositions the Public are respectfully asked to notice this. (Any imitation is a felony.)

Fortify the System against Disease with **PURE BLOOD.**

AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

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"KEY" MARK **PILSENER BEER.**

LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.

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Much that is called Prickly-Heat is not Prickly-Heat at all, but the eruption is due to a parasite of the "itch" species, in which case

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will be found a Certain Cure.

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Rates are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its Establishment.

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Safest and Best Organization for Policyholders of any Indian Company.

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Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application to the Company's Office.

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NEW POLICIES IN 1903 ISSUED FOR.....	£2,407,916
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ASK FOR THE 1903 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

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Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer,
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FOR SALE, BAY WALER MARE, aged 11, height 15-2½, driven regularly in Victoria, also broken to saddle. Price Rs. 400. Owner going home, apply to.

F. A. REDDIE.
25, Marine Lines,
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DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles; also for Naptha Lamps.

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STATIONERY, DRAWING AND PAINTING MATERIALS,
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NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles.
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P. B. BURGOYNE & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs, &c., from the above well-known Firms without the inconvenience and expense of importing them direct.

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HUNTLY BLEND WHISKY.

THE FAVORITE BRAND OF INDIA.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., Ld., BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

SEND YOUR ADDRESS in full and you will get by Return Post an excellent BOOK 100 pages, GRATIS, post paid, to guide your Health, Wealth and Prosperity.

VAIDYASHASTRI
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JAMNAGAR, KATHIAWAR.

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FOR REPRODUCING HAIR ON HORSES AND OTHER ANIMALS.

In Collapsible Tubes, Rs. 1-2 each.

THIS is a capital preparation for promoting and stimulating the growth of hair where it has been removed by scrapes, cuts, bruises, saddle-galls, harness-chafes, blister marks, broken knees, etc., and it expedites the healing of the wound.

If the roots have not been destroyed, the hair will begin to appear in six or eight days after using the Ointment; but it must be borne in mind that if the roots are destroyed, this Preparation (or any other) will not reproduce hair.

SOLE AGENTS:—THOMSON & TAYLOR,

BOMBAY, POONA, AND KIRKEE.

YOU NEED GOOD FOOD

to enable you to withstand the enervating climate of India.

We have been supplying this for over 36 years, and are still supplying it. Immense quantities of provisions, fresh from England, are despatched all over the country every week.

Our specialities are

CUMBERLAND HAMS,
WILTSHIRE BACON,
EVERY VARIETY OF CHEESE.

If you will send for a price list, you will find that we have many dainties which would make a pleasant change, or, if you prefer it, send an enquiry to

W. B. GREEN & CO.,

CATERERS TO THE VICEROY,

APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.

No other firm has any connection with W. B. GREEN & CO., who were Established in 1868.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, April 8.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr W S Morris of the Indian Civil Service Deputy Secry to the Govt of India in the Home Dept is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the 11th April.

Mr J B Brunyate of the Indian Civil Service is appointed to officiate until further orders as D puty Secry to the Govt of India in the Home Dept with effect from the 10th April.

In supersession of the Home Dept notification No 202, dated the 31st March it is hereby notified that Lieut Col G S A Rankin M D I M S Secry to the Board of Examiners Calcutta is granted privilege leave for one month and fifteen days combined with furlough for eight days with effect from the 7th April.

The services of the undermentioned officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of the United Provinces—Capt W B Turnbull M D I M S Bengal.

The service of the undermentioned officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Burma for employment on plague duty with effect from the dates noted against their names—Lieut A P Fridham M B & M S 4th March Lieut T C Rutherford M B I M S—8th March Lieut R Kelsall M B I M S—4th March.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Army with effect from the date specified subject to confirmation by Secry of State for India Lieuts—Robin Burn Stoddart Dunlop 1st Battn Royal Irish Regiment attached as a supernumerary to the 1st Battn Durham Light Infy officiating Double Coy officer 33rd Wallajabad Light Infy Dated 2nd March—Will am Cecil Edward Trevan Fox Male 1st Battn East Yorkshire Regiment officiating Double Coy officer 63rd Punjabis dated 5th March second Lieuts—Charles Clarke 1st Battn East Yorkshire Regiment Double Coy officer 74th Punjabis dated 6th March Andrew McLean Finnie 1st Battn East Yorkshire Regt officiating double Coy officer 92nd Punjabis dated 10th March.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	2	3	7
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	11	10	35
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	29	20	34
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	20	12	17
E Masagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	32	27	60
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	10	12	19
G Mahim and Worli	15	13	26
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	10	18
Total	119	107	215
Total plague deaths to date	236,143	239,061	
Same date last year	110	100	184

SMALL-POX.

Attacks.	Deaths.
17	15

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, APRIL, 10.

A fresh depression is entering North-west India from Baluchistan. The depression in Bengal has practically disappeared. Rain has fallen in Assam, East Bengal and a few very light showers in the South Peninsula, Cherrapoonjee, Tezpur, Silchar report one inch. Local rain is likely in Assam and possible in the South Peninsula and Baluchistan.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 10TH APRIL.

SUMMARY.

Pressure.—With the exception of a brisk fall at Karachi, Ajmer, Neemuch, Khandwa and Malegaon pressure changes have been small and irregular. The barometer still remains generally above the average.

Winds are variable in direction and the force has been fresh at Karachi, Jamnagar, Veraval and Poona, and moderate to light elsewhere.

Temperature varies from normal by small amounts at most places. The highest temperature in the shade was 104° at Deesa, Khandwa and Cuddapah and the lowest 59° at Lahore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast in Sind and on the Malabar Coast and at Indore, Ajmer, Deesa, Raipur, Belgaum, Bijapur, Bellary, Cuddapah, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, Negapatam and Colombo.

Rain.—Nil.

Weather.—Winds in Sind have a tendency to cyclonic circulation and the weather there and to the north-westwards of Jacobabad appears to be in an unsettled condition.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. K. FERRERS NICHOLSON, V. D. COMMANDING.

Bombay, April 11, 1905.

1 As the Civil Chief Master Armorer will inspect the Arms of the Corps shortly, members are requested to return their Rifles and Accoutrements to Head-Quarters before the 15th instant.

By Order,
G. D. PRICE, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, April 11, 1905.

1 K E Coy will parade at 6-30 p.m. to-day (Tuesday) at the Apollo Bunder and proceed to Middle ground for 'Defence Light Stations'. Every man must make a point of being present.

2 Members are requested to return their Arms and Accoutrements to Head-Quarters at once.

By Order
A. STIFFE, Capt. R. A.
Actg. B. V. A.

NOTICE.

Col and Mrs Russell will be at home at the B V A Club on Saturday the 15th instant at 9-30 p.m. Members and their families are invited.

CLEARANCE SALE.

BALANCE OF CONSIGNMENT.

WHITE'S SEWING MACHINES.

SELLING FOR CASH.

BARGAIN PRICES.

J. A. KIRKBRIDE & Co.

60 TAMARIND LANE.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Oronsay, 2115 tons, Captain P Ellis, cleared yesterday for Kobe via Tuticorin, with a general cargo

THE steamer Shahnoor, 2195 tons, Captain J E Davidson, will sail to-day for Jeddah, &c, with a general cargo, and 30 deck passengers

THE steamer Afrikander, 1771 tons, Captain E R Large, sailed yesterday for Dunkirk, with a general cargo, and 5 passengers

THE Hansa Line steamer Argonfels, 3650 tons, Captain A Meyer, will sail to-day for Hamburg and Bremen, via Karachi, with a general cargo

THE B I S N Co's steamer Nerbudda, 1961 tons, Captain C R Kendall arrived in harbour yesterday from Akyab 22nd March with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Colabaria, 3437 tons, Captain M H Watkeys, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta 31st March, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Nyanza, 2641 tons, Captain D Macaulay, arrived in harbour on the 9th instant from Buenos Aires via Karachi in ballast

THE steamer Feroozi, 2905 tons, Captain W W Chapman, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Newcastle 19th March, with a cargo of coal

THE B I S N Co's steamer Sealda, 3438 tons, Captain G Brown, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Rangoon 23rd March, with a general cargo

THE B I S N Co's steamer Nuddea, 1844 tons, Captain A S Houston, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Rangoon 29th March, with a general cargo

THE B I S N Co's steamer Viruna, 2193 tons, Captain P H Stunt, which arrived in harbour on Saturday from Akyab, brought a general cargo and 4 deck passengers

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kerbella, 1463 tons, Captain G N Ranage, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo, and one cabin and 100 deck passengers

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lhasa, 911 tons, Captain M G Williams, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Col Elliot, Mrs McDiarmid and 3 children, Mr Takershund, Mr and Mrs Tenis, Two Misses Molineny, Mr Silvester and 2 friends, Mr Bunneejee, Mr Jamnadas and 4 friends, and 360 deck.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O Co's steamer Malta, 3900 tons, Captain R A Peters, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Shanghai 29th March, with China and Australian mails, a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr R A G Festing, Mr J J Fetti, Mr and Mrs Owen Dunn, Mrs G Walton, Mr W Busch, Mr Sharrat, Miss Leonard, Miss Vauntier, Mr. O. Hals Mrs Cookburn, Miss Barley and Mr and Mrs C H Watt

ARRIVALS.

Apl.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
10	Colabaria s	Watkeys	Calcutta, March 31.
	Nerbudda s	Kendall	Akyab, March 22.
	Lhasa s	Williams	Karachi, April 5

DEPARTURES.

Apl.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
10	Reichstag s	Ihle	Zanzibar &c.
	Kerbella s	Ranage	Persian Gulf
	Afrikander s	Large	Dunkirk

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Argonfels, Meyer, for Hamburg, &c
" Shahnoor, Davidson, for Jeddah, &c
" Oronsay, Ellis, for Kobe

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Malta, for China, &c
" Nynza, for China, &c
" Firoozi, for Jeddah, &c
" Sealda, for Calcutta, &c
" Melbourne, for Marseilles

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	From
4	Clan Sutherland	Coast
7	Wardha	Calcutta
7	Teesta	Straits

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackinnon, left Suez on the evening of the 7th instant.

SINGAPORE, APRIL 10.

The Chartered steamer Ujina, arrived here this morning.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Marquis Bacquehem, from Japan, left Singapore for Bombay on the 8th instant and may be expected here about 22nd instant.

The same Co's steamer Istria, left Trieste for Bombay via Karachi on the 6th instant and may be expected here on or about the 30th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 8.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Australia s—3 bales cotton The New Mofusil and Co; 100 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—10 cases condiments N K Jasawala; 20 cwts deer horns I M Rentoola; 58 cwts turmeric D Jamnadas; 37 bales low hides W and A Graham and Co; 34 bales cow hides R Minocher Cooka; 45 bales cow hides H M Abba; 33 bales hemp David Sassoon and Co; 36 bales cow hides M J Joomabhoy and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Egypt s—2 bales woollen carpets Fleming Shaw and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Australia s—3999 cwts groundnuts 224 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

Melbourne s—1500 cwts wheat Ralli Bros.

FOR AVANMOUTH.

Avristan s—100000 cwts cottonseed Halli Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Badlewell s—400 bales hemp P Bhimji; 300 bales cotton fly N Pestonjee; 300 bales cotton fly C Heerji and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Dromanby s—600 bales cotton Bamji and Co; 8400 cwts castorseed 3817 cwts rapeseed Ralli Bros; 1000 cwts linseed A Blaschek and Co; 2000 cwts linseed J Fachire; 300 tons old iron S Mamooji and Co; 100 tons old iron M Sopuji; 300 tons old iron N Futehally and Co; 50 tons old iron M M Mahmedally; 1969 cwts linseed David Sassoon and Co; 2000 cwts linseed Killick Nixon and Co.

D Balduino s—300 bales cotton Bamji and Co; 1010 bales cotton Volkert Bros; 3013 cwts linseed 2209 cwts rapeseed Ralli Bros.

FOR NAPLES

D Balduino s—300 bales cotton Glade and Co; 100 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR LEGHORN.

D Balduino s—4000 cwts wheat J Fachiri; 1000 cwts wheat Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR CATANIA.

D Balduino s—110 bales cotton Volkert Bros.

FOR BARCELONA.

D Balduino s—250 bales cotton Volkert Bros.

Australia s—100 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Rejent s—6 cwts buffalo horns M Mahmed and Co; 220 bales cotton Iwart Latham and Co.

Yola s—330 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 1000 ton manganese ore Kiddle Rive and Co; 403 cwts linseed David Sassoon and Co; 16071 cwts linseed Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ischia s—500 bales cotton Volkert Bros; 125 bales twist Tata and Co; 151 cwts cloves P F Talati; 113 cwts olibanum P Jaitha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Rivardale s—200 bales cotton Tata and Co.

Pekin s—300 bales cotton David Sassoon and Co.

ANTI-CONSTIPATION PILLS.

A GENTLE AND PROMPT LAXATIVE.

They are simple, safe, reliable, and will relieve those diseases resulting from a disordered liver, such as bilious sick headache, heartburn, &c.

DOSE:—One Pill 3 times a day after food or two Pills at bed time.

8 annas per bottle of 25.

PREPARED BY

BEYNON & CO.,

ENGLISH CHEMISTS,

BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, APRIL 8.

SECURITIES—

2 1-2 per cent. Consols	891 3-16	= + 3-16
3 do. Rentes	99 1-2	= + 1-4
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	107 1-4	= — 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	66 1-8	= unchanged

SILVER—

Spot in London	25 5-8	= + 1-16
2 month's hence	25 9-16	= + 1-16
Spot in New York	55 1-2	= + 3-8

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25'14 1-2	= — 1-8
Berlin	20'48	= unchanged
New York Demand	4'86 1-8	= — 1-8

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	2 1-2 per cent	= unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	2 per cent	= do
" " "	2 1-8 per cent	= do
" " Fine Trade Bills	2 3-8 per cent	= do
4 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	2 5-8 per cent	= do

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	1 1-8 per cent	= — 1-4
7 day market loans	1 1-2 per cent	= — 1-4

SUGAR—German granulated 1st marks 16 1-4 sellers tone quiet.

COFFEE—Coffee in New York, 7 3-4 = + 1-8

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed quiet, East Indian quiet, Manchester firm. Total sales 5,000 bales. Spot 4'27 unchanged. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 6 7-8 unchanged. Sold on speculation and for Export 500 bales. Imports 18,000 bales. Futures closed steady.

April-May	May-June	June-July
4'10 +1	4'12 +1	4'14 +1
July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sep.-Oct.
4'15 +1	4'16 +1	4'17 unchgd
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Decl	Dec.-Jan.
4'18 unchgd	4'18 +1	4'19 +1

Receipts at U S Ports	21,000 bales
Do. last year	4,400 "
Exports to Great Britain	.....
Do. do Continent	.....

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	05 unchanged
Futures, month of July	'35—1
Do. do. December	'79—1

* Declined owing to large estimated receipts for to-morrow.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	7 1-2 unchanged
Futures, month of July	7'45—1
Do. do. October	7'58+1
Tone at close	quiet

	Bales.
Stock in London	12,000
Total visible supply	3,416,000
Quantity in sight	10,890,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Saturday, 8th April, 1905 :—

Cotton	11,721 bales.
Wheat	31,950 cwts.
Linseed	19,458 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	3,075 "
Gingellyseed	1,207 "
Poppyseed	2,704 "
Groundnuts	2,763 "
Castorseed	1,593 "
Rice	2,274 "
Myrabollams	7,198 "
Cottonseed	7,825 "
Mowraseed	nil
Gram	273 "
Jowar	19,304 "
Maize	26 "

BOMBAY, APRIL 10.

Exchange—Tone very quiet.

Bank T. T.	1s. 3 31-32d
Bank Demand	1s. 4d to 1s 3 31-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A.	1s. 4 5-32d.
Do 6 do do	1s. 4 1-4d.
French Francs 3 do do	169 3-4
Marks 3 do do	138
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	134
Shanghai 30 do do	185
Japan 30 do do	149

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3½ per cent. Tons,

Cash	99'1
1st Settlement	99'1

Money Market, Tone.

BANK RATE.—

Bank of England since	9th March	2 1-2 per cent
Bank of Bombay do	6th April	6 do
Bank of Bengal do	6th do	6 do
Bank of Madras do	3rd do	7 do

Bank of Bombay cash balance is 37 1/2 lakhs up.

SEEDS.

LINSEED—Tone firmer.

	Rs	a	p
Ready speculators buyers	6	8	0
Forward Suttah	6	13	0

RAPESEED—Tone steady.

Brown Cawnpore, Ready	6	0	0
Do. Forward Apl.-May	.....		
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready	6	6	0
Do. Forward Apl.-May	.....		
Yellow Guzerat Ready nominal	.....		
Do. Forward Apl.-May	.....		

POPPYSEED—Tone steady.

Ready	7	2	0
Forward May	7	4	0

CASTORSEED—Tone quiet.

Ready	27	4	0

GINGELLYSEED—Tone nothing doing.

Yellow Hingenghat sellers	49	0	0

WHEAT—Tone firmer.

White Delhi ready	4	8	0
Do. Do Apl.-May	4	7	0

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone—steady.

Estimated sales	8,000 bales.
Imports	2,000 "

Apl.-May	May-June	June-July	
4'13 +2	4'14 +2	4'15 +2	
July-Aug. 4'17 +2	Aug.-Sept. 4'18 +2	Sept.-Oct. 4'19 +2	
Oct-Nov 4'20 +2	Nov-Dec. 4'20 +2	Dec-Jan. 4'21 +2	
Bhaurwar (S.-G)	...	...	196 25 May
Western	...	...	1.. Do

COTTON.—The market locally is steady and prices are almost unchanged. Oomras are a trifle firmer, particularly for this month's delivery, and Broach rates are well maintained, but Bengals and Sind-Punjab are easier owing to there being more sellers of these descriptions. The enquiry from shippers and mills is moderate, and a fair business was done at Colaba this afternoon in ready cotton at current rates, sellers being quite prepared to meet the demand.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

Bengal (L.-G.) (Ry. terms)		165	153	...
Bengals, M. G Ry terms		170	160	...
Sind-Punjab M. G.		169	159	...
Oomrawatee (desepts) (M.-G.)		180	174	...
Khandeish	do.	...	169	163
Jalgaon	do.	...	171	165
Khundwa	do.	...	...	...
Khangaum fair staple (M.-G)		181	175	...
Karanja do. do. do.				
Akola do. do. do.				
Oomra, good staple (M.-G.)		190	184	...
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.-G)		185	179	...
Nagpore and Kampti do		191	185	...
Broach (M.-G.)		201	195	195

28 April.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional lines CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

DEATH.

RAWSON—March 2, suddenly, in London, Charles Rawson, Director and General Superintendent, Doaars Tea Company Ld. and formerly of Bamandanga Tea Estate, Bengal, aged 54 years.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

LONGE—SANKEY—March 31, at Bombay, Lt-Colonel F B Longe, R E, Surveyor-General of India, to May Ethel Marion Sankey, daughter of Surgeon-General and Mrs J Means, of 98 Ebury Street London.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

BURN—March 30, at Mussoorie, the wife of Captain G C Burn, of a son.

DEATH.

KELLY—March 17, at the Presidency General Hospital, Calcutta, at 5-55 p.m., Charles Richard Kelly, fifth son of the late Major H Kelly, R A, and late of the E I Railway Company's service, aged 38 years, 7 months and 2 days.

"PULMOTONES."

For the relief and cure of Coughs, Colds, Consumption, and Chest Complaints Generally.

DIRECTIONS.—Take one or two Pulmotones two or three times daily.

EACH

"PULMOTONE"

CONTAINS

Guaiacol	
Quinine Hypophosphite	
Calcium	"
Ferric	"
Sodium	"
Potassium	"
Manganese	"
Strychnine	"

Rs. 1-8 per bottle of 25.

KEMP & CO., LTD.,

BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 45m, Sun sets, 6h. 16m. High water, 2-32m., 3-30a, Low water, 8-35m., 9-13a.

Second Criminal Sessions, adjourned sitting.

Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Company, Forbes Street, 3 p. m.

Lord Reay lecture by Dr. G. B. Kher. F. D. Petit Laboratory, Grant Medical College, 4-30 p.m.

Lecture on "The Primitive Condition of Man" by Mr. D. E. Gimi at the F. C. Institute, 6 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game at 5 15 this evening.

A BARGE SUNK.—A barge laden with eighty tons of coal for the Government Dockyard, was anchored opposite the Arthur Bundar, on Sunday last, when owing to the strong tide coming in at the time, it turned round, struck on the rock and sank. The barge was in charge of tindal Damaji Koondlick and belonged to one Rajbhoy Kurrimbhoy.

MR. DORABJI GIMI'S LECTURE.—The fifth lecture of the season under the auspices of the "Dayan Prasvark Mandali" will be delivered in Gujarati at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute at 6 p. m, to-day by Mr. Dorabjee Edalji Gimi, B.A., late Headmaster, Government High School, Surat. The topic selected for the evening is 'The primitive condition of man." The lecture which is expected to be very interesting is open to the public, front seats being reserved for ladies and members of the Mandali as usual.

FUNERAL PARTY RUN DOWN.—"My horse ran wild and grew unmanageable at the noise of native music and hue and cry raised by a Hindu funeral party which was carrying a corpse at Sonapur on the morning of the 1st instant when I was driving from Panaswadi." Such was the defence set forth by one Geeva Tajoo, a hackney victoria-driver, who was charged yesterday with driving on a public road rashly and negligently so as to endanger human life, before Mr. Kersondas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate. Inspector Coxon prosecuted. It appeared that the accused tried to drive through the funeral party and a member of the party was seriously injured. The Magistrate convicted the accused and fined him Rs. 75 with the alternative of three weeks' rigorous imprisonment. If the fine were recovered Rs. 50 were ordered to be paid to the complainant as compensation.

EARLY MORNING VISITOR.—At the Masagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Inspector Aldridge charged Gainoo Sonoo, an old offender with house-breaking with intent to commit theft. It appears that on Saturday morning at 1-30, John William Newsome, resident of Mahim, was aroused from his sleep by hearing some noise in his room. He saw somebody going out of the door. He examined his cupboard and found the drawers open but nothing missing. About two hours after he heard some one attempting to open his door through the shutter. He got up when the visitor disappeared. At 4 a. m., however, he again heard somebody trying another door. The complainant jumped out, opened the door gave chase and arrested the accused. The accused admitted three previous convictions, including one for ten years. He was committed to take his trial at the Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court.

UNSUCCESSFUL COCAINE PROSECUTION.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Masagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector D. R. Banaji of the Abkari Department charged Kurimbux Allahibux, a Mahomedan pan shop-keeper with selling cocaine without a license from the Collector of Abkari. The evidence for the prosecution showed that in consequence of certain information previously received, Mr. Banaji sent one Narayen Curson to the accused's shop at Grant Road on Friday night last. Narayen went to the shop, purchased the cocaine and having paid eight annas for it made a signal. Upon this the Abkari Inspector and witnesses raided the shop and searched the accused. The eight anna piece which had been marked before it was handed to the informant, was found in the possession of the accused. The informant Narayen produced two packets of cocaine, which he alleged, were sold to him by the accused. The accused denied the charge and stated that Narayen gave him the eight anna piece to buy pan. The Magistrate, in disposing of the case, said that there was room for doubt in this case. When Narayen was sent to buy cocaine no punch was present to speak to the fact that he was thoroughly searched and that there was no probability of his having carried the two packets of cocaine found in his possession afterwards. If, as the accused had stated that Narayen had given him eight annas for pan and then taken out the cocaine from his pocket and falsely said that it had been sold by the accused, what was there to show that it was not so and that the transaction on the part of the informant was quite straightforward and above suspicion. In this case his Worship remarked, the informant and the Abkari people concerned expected to share the reward to be given and therefore it was absolutely necessary that there should be no room for doubt left in them. That being not so, the Court ordered the accused to be acquitted.

CLAIM TO A DECEASED MEMON'S PROPERTY.

MARRIAGES UNDER THE HINDU SYSTEM.

SIR Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor, presiding at the Appeal Court, yesterday, delivered judgment in the suit of Haji Abdul Rahim Haji Hamed, plaintiff and respondent, against Moosa Haji Joonus Noorani and others, defendants and appellants. It was an appeal from a judgment and decree of the Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe delivered on the 20th November 1903.

The plaintiff's claim in the Court below was that the will, dated the 5th July 1894, of Haji Sailey Mahomed Haji Tar Mahomed deceased, might be construed; that it might be declared which of the bequests for religious and charitable purposes, contained in the will, were valid; that a proper scheme might be framed for carrying out such of the bequests as were valid; that the estate of the accused might be administered by the Court and the plaintiff's rights, both in his own right and as heir of Mariambai, the deceased's widow might be ascertained and declared, etc. The facts of the case were that Haji Sailey Mahomed a Kutchi Memon, died in December 1898, leaving a will, dated 5th July 1894, in which he appointed as his executrixes his widow Mariambai and her mother Fatmabai. Various legacies were given under the will including one of Rs. 10,000 to the widow Mariambai. In May 1902, Mariambai died without having received the whole of her legacy of Rs. 10 000. In July of that year, the plaintiff filed his suit, alleging that he was the nephew, brother's son, of the testator, and claiming as heir of Mariambai. The executrix Fatmabai put in a written statement claiming to be the heiress of Mariambai and claiming all the property of her daughter by virtue of a death-bed gift. Certain preliminary issue were heard by Mr. Justice Crowe, which included—(1) whether according to the law applicable to Kutchi Memons, the plaintiff was the heir of Marriambai, and (2) whether, according to the custom applicable to Kutchi Memons, the plaintiff was the heir of Marriambai? Mr. Justice Crowe found on both issues for the plaintiff, remarking that the Kutchi Memons are one of those religious bodies in India, which have developed out of, or split off from the Hindu system, who have become converts to Mahomedans, but whose members have continued to live under Hindu law, and have retained an order of succession and inheritance according to the principles of Hindu law and opposed to that prescribed by the Koran. The questions whether this order of succession could be supported was decided in 1847 in Hirabai vs. Sonabai by Sir Erskine Perry, late Chief Justice, Supreme Court of Bombay, who held that, among the Kutchi Memons, it was clearly proved that the custom of excluding females from inheritance prevailed amongst them exactly as it does amongst Hindus; and he further held that this peculiar custom of succession could be sanctioned in a British Court of Justice. Mr. Justice Crowe held that the plaintiff was the heir of Marriambai, and was entitled to have administered the estate of the testator, but that he was not entitled to raise any question in the suit as to the management of the charities contained in the will. The record since the case was before Mr. Justice Crowe had been amplified by the addition of evidence of custom. The Judges of the Appeal Court confirmed the decree of the lower Court with costs: the accounts were to be proceeded with without the leave of the Judge in Chambers.

STATE EXPRESS WORKS.

A PALACE OF INDUSTRY.

THE Ardath Tobacco Company was founded with the object of supplying to the discriminating and cultured smoking public high-class pure tobaccos and cigarettes. Before the birth of this undertaking the discerning smoking public had been catered for in a spasmodic manner by one or two small houses only, and from its inception the Company was consequently a big success. Since that initial success there has been no looking back, and to-day the Ardath Tobacco Co. stands pre-eminent, and is now recognised as the best known firm in existence manufacturing high-class smoking productions. In order to cope with the ever-increasing demands of their trade, the Company has found it necessary once again—this is the third occasion in five years—to remove into new and more commodious premises, which must rank as one of the finest establishments of its kind in the Kingdom. With two enormous frontages, the one resting upon Worship Street, and the other in Paul Street, London, the building presents a most imposing aspect to the passer-by. On entering the lobby into the general offices, one is immediately struck at the pleasing effect presented inasmuch as they give one rather the idea of a large banking establishment, and are quite dissimilar to an ordinary factory counting house. The private offices of the chiefs of the firm, which lead out from the General offices are very tastefully decorated, but nevertheless simple and dignified. The basement is devoted to the mechanical section, and here one finds hydraulic appliances, automatic presses, electrical dynamos, and the boiler house from which the entire building is steam heated. H. M. Excise, together with supply stores and stock-rooms of huge magnitude, are placed on the first floor. Here also is located the Dispatch Department, which deals with the enormous quantities of goods that are continually leaving the factory. The systematic lines on which this department is worked is very interesting, as it is one of the strong points of the firm that customers' orders are executed immediately on receipt of instructions, and this promptitude of dispatch has no doubt added to the Ardath Tobacco Co's world wide popularity. From the layman's point of view, however, the most interesting sections of the building are those comprised in the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th, floors, for here one finds the various processes of manufacture in full working swing. With the word "factory" one usually associates all shorts of gruesome noises and flying grit," but an extraordinary surprise greets the visitor to the Ardath Tobacco Co. factory. The whirl of machinery and its attendant dust and grit are conspicuous by their absence, and a line from the well-known jingle. Spic and span as a man-o'-war, and quite as an artist's studio, " might well be applied to this particular hive of industry. This quietude is accounted for by the fact that all the productions of the Ardath Tobacco Co. are hand made. The popularity of the well-known State Express Cigarette (acknowledged to be the finest Virginia Cigarette ever offered to the public) and the unequalled cigarette of Turkish Blend. "Quo Vadis," is due to the superior process of manufacture combined with the purity of the tobaccos employed, and the wonderful skill of "Blending" for which the Ardath Tobacco Co. is justly famous. One is forcibly impressed by the superior class of employees engaged in the factory, and additional appearance of neatness is given by the white overalls which every worker has to wear. Hygiene is studied in this factory from every possible standpoint. It is with pleasure that one is able to note the very extensive precautions, which have been taken for the protection of employees. Two enormous stone staircases outside the building proper, and on both sides of the factory lead down from every floor to the street, and provide ample exits in case of emergency. Furthermore in order to familiarise the workers with these outlets they are "drilled" periodically, so that in case of emergency panic is impossible. In fact everything in this model factory seems to have been carried out not only on original lines, but with care and fore thought. For instance, instead of the workers being called away from their duties by an ordinary steam hooter, the more dignified method of a bugle-call is employed. It is quite apparent that the employees are most happy and comfortable at their work, and it is a proud boast of the firm that their standard of wages is higher than any other firm of a similar class in existence. It can be truly said that this palace of industry is one of the most unique spots in the trading community of the Great City of London.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury Calcutta, 1st April, 1905.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills :—

1	Amount to be remitted during 1904-05	£24,200,000
2	Remitted from 1st April 1904 to 31st Mar. 1905 by Council Bills	£24,198,347
	By Gold	nil
3	Amount remitted in excess over estimate	£1983347

Of members of the Cabul Mission, Mr. Dane, Mr. Dobbs, and Captain Victor Brook are proceeding direct to Simla. The remainder rejoin their respective stations. Mr. Dane leaves for England in a few days.

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☞ All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, APRIL 11, 1905.

OFFICERS IN THE ARMY.

THE inability of the authorities to provide regiments of the British service with their full complement of officers has brought the subject of the officers' pay again under discussion. The War carried away large numbers, and the subsidence of the abnormal wave of patriotism which followed the outbreak has left most regiments short. In the House of Commons, not long ago, the Secretary of State for War declared that he did not purpose to increase the pay, because, although he admitted it was too small, sufficient aspirants were forthcoming without it. The grant of commissions from the ranks, to some extent, minimised the scarcity; but it is now being found that fewer soldiers are capable of becoming officers and fewer still able to pass the examinations necessary to secure promotion. When the class of men from which the Army is recruited improves, it may be possible to select a greater number of non-commissioned officers upon whom to bestow commissions. But these men can never aspire to senior rank and the bulk of the British officers must be men of the same class as at present. Life in the Army is no longer the leisured luxury it once was. The subaltern does not turn his back upon study as soon as he has left Sandhurst and been dismissed the barrack-square. His studies are only commencing and, if he is to hold his own, he must work in right earnest and eschew more than half the pleasant occupations with which he was wont to while away his time. The officer has now to do more work than he is paid for, and the sooner that fact is recognised and faced, the easier it will be to solve the problem which the paucity of officers presents. Considering that the present scale of pay was adopted in the time of Queen Elizabeth and that the expenses an officer has to incur are many times as great as they were in the reign of the Great Queen, there does not seem to be anything at all unfair in the demand for increased remuneration.

The roads to the commercial centres of the British Empire, it must be remembered, are paved with the blood and bones of the soldier. His life is sacrificed in order to open doors for the manufactures of Great Britain. It is the manufacturer and merchant who are primarily the gainers, and the manufacturer and merchant must pay. The army is as popular as ever it was, and the disinclination to join it is remediable. It is merely a matter of pounds, shillings and pence. Parents are no longer willing to support sons working for the benefit of the country, which country refuses them what the British workmen insists upon—a fair day's wage for a fair day's work. There is no money to be made—honestly—in the army, as there is in every other profession, and parents would rather give their sons the short road to independence than continue to help them eke out, at best a meagre existence. There are lads who will enter the army at all costs, and there is nothing for it but to "pay and look pleasant." But it is not creditable to the British nation that it should accept the services, much less the sacrifices, of their fellow-subjects without adequate recompense. In times gone by, the Army, like the Church, formed a very agreeable asylum for the family noodle, but he is no longer welcome in either quarter, and we must give our best to both. None other will do. A century ago, the army—the regiments of the line at all events—constituted a convenient dumping ground for the relatives and dependents of men who had done political service to their parties. In those days, officers could live on their pay which, of course, went further than it does to-day. The life has been described as "an idle one in time of peace, or full of excitement and adventure in time of war, with plenty of license and with those opportunities by which a cavalier of fortune who knows the usage of war seldom faileth to make some small profit." The supply of officers was always forthcoming, though their capacity was small and their intellectual attainments practically nil. Their pay was sufficient and their opportunities great.

In those days, there were no examinations to be passed. There were hardly any regimental duties to be performed "which the subaltern could not shirk if he had a mind." No test of fitness was exacted. But "there was a good deal of corruption and peculation going on among the officers of that date and the possibility of adding something substantial to their pay by such practices" led many into the army who would not otherwise have dreamt of entering it. After Waterloo, the army rose to a height of popularity which had never before been known, and commissions were eagerly sought after by sons of the best families. The unprincipled rascals, the novelist of that day loved to picture, were displaced. But it was from that time that the costliness of the service began to make itself felt. As a recent writer, on the subject of military reform, has said: "It was during this unbounded popularity of the service and the consequent demand for commissions, even in marching regiments, by men of family and fortune that the expenses of regimental life rose to such a height as to impair the fruits of that very popularity which had created more candidates for colours than there were vacancies to satisfy them." "At the same time, the profession of arms was merely a career of pleasure. There were still no examinations; no troublesome tests exacted from the young gentlemen so anxious to serve his country. Wherever he went he was welcomed and flattered. With many young officers who had entered the army with small private means at their disposal, it was a short life and a merry one. Hunting and shooting, with picnics and dinner parties, went on joyously for a time; till at last the account at Buckmaster's was heavily overdrawn; creditors became pressing; and unless the gallant youth could pick up a rich wife during the brief term of his butterfly existence, there was nothing for it but the sale of his commission, and a descent to some lower, or at least some duller, kind of life." He is almost invariably in debt to-day. The Marwari in India sits down in front of his quarters and chinks his bags of rupees at the time he is most in need of ready-money and negociations for a loan follow—a loan which handicaps him for the remainder of his life. The officer cannot sell his commission to-day. He must send in his papers and clear out. It is not fair. It is not just. Men in other positions can cry out and can refuse to work for less than the legitimate price of their toil. An officer can not.

LORD ST. HILLIER.

It is not many weeks since the resignation of the late President of the Divorce Court was announced and the public journals were full of reminiscences of the "Great Unmarrier." So recently did the retirement take place that the public scarcely realised that the identity of Sir Francis Jeune had become merged in that of Lord St. Hillier, ere the news of his death was received. As men go, the late Judge was not old, and in the ordinary course of life might have looked forward to some years of well earned ease in retirement. But the work of the Divorce, Probate and Admiralty Division of the High Court leaves little to be desired in the way of arduous labour, and after fourteen years as President in an exhausting and saddening "atmosphere" there are probably few men who would retain any considerable vitality. Lord St. Hillier who was the son of the late Rt. Rev. F. Jeune, Bishop of Peterborough, was born in 1844 and was, therefore, no more than sixty-one. He had a distinguished University career and was called to the Bar in 1868. As a barrister he achieved a reputation in ecclesiastical cases, and commons and right of way disputes, and he figured in the great Tichborne case as junior counsel for the claimant. He took silk in 1888 and was appointed Judge of the Divorce Court in 1891. He became Judge Advocate General the next year. In regard to the work of the Admiralty Court, Lord St. Hillier devoted a great deal of care to the preservation of certain of the most famous British naval records and naval officers have recognised their indebtedness to him in this respect. These records were collected at the Law Courts, and among them is the original of the "Black Book of the Admiralty," comprising the celebrated body of early ordinances, statutes and practice prepared by Sir Travers Twiss. This volume which had been lost was discovered at Doctors' Commons and eventually removed to the Law Courts It is a very interesting and ancient volume dating from before the period of Edward III. Another precious volume in the collection of records is the "Oaths Book" containing the prescribed oaths for Admiralty officials. An even more valuable possession is the manuscript of the Sea Laws of Oberon, statutes formed by Richard I on his return from the Crusade to the Holy Land. There are other valuable memorials of British naval history, and it is to the credit of Lord St. Hillier that they are now being properly taken care of under the custody of the President of the Admiralty Division.

GOLD MINING IN THE IVORY COAST.

According to a recent report from Mr. Vice-Consul Armstrong, the development of the gold mines of the Ivory Coast Colony is being pushed forward, and it is interesting to note that the engineers are unanimously of opinion that the Ivory Coast is a rich mineral country. In the eastern portion of the Colony, the most extensive works are being carried on, namely, in the Sanwi and Indenie districts. Shafts to the depth of 100 feet have already been sunk, and great hopes of a crushing mill are entertained for one of the properties for next season. Since the arrival of the European mining element, all native gold washing work has ceased in the two districts above-mentioned. The Baoulé is reported to be a very rich country, but the insurrection still existing prevents the prospecting of this district. The Government have shown their willingness to assist the British Mining Companies by granting them "autorisation personnelle," and the next step to be obtained is to allow the Companies to hold all their concession in their name and thus avoid endless trouble. The present system, Mr. Armstrong says, of holding concessions in the names of different persons, who have ceded their rights over the "permis" and their powers of attorney in behalf of these interests, is not altogether satisfactory and might be a means of great complications, although it is a protection more or less for the Government to prevent any individual from obtaining large grants of land, thus tying up the districts for unlimited periods. An interesting feature about prospecting in this country is the climate which, combined with the difficulties of transport and the high price of food, makes it almost impossible for the individual prospector to come for the purpose of locating claims. The dense bush is also detrimental to this form of prospecting.

LORD BRASSEY ON BATTLESHIPS.

Lord Brassey recently read an interesting paper before the Institution of Civil Engineers on "Shipbuilding for the Navy" which resolved itself mainly into a plea for the construction of more vessels of smaller displacement He quoted many opinions favourable to the building of battleships of from 10,000 to 12,000 tons in displacement. France, he held to be moving in the right direction in building two classes of vessels, each carrying the same armour and armament, but differing in displacement, speed, and coal capacity, so that two vessels were of large type and one of smaller and less costly design. The "Vittorio Emanuele" building for the Italian Navy, he considers to be the most noteworthy design for boldness of conception and excellence of workmanship, and a powerful vessel of war, being of relatively moderate dimensions and cost. Considerations which must have had great weight in Italy cannot be wholly disregarded by a British naval administration, for no country is so wealthy as to be able to make unlimited appropriations to new construction. Lord Brassey also drew attention to the numerous cases in which the action of a fleet had been hindered by its consisting of vessels of heavy draught. He urged the necessity for vessels for scouting duties, and recalled Nelson's cry of "more frigates, more frigates," as likely to be echoed by the commanders in naval actions of the future.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Caledonia, with the outward Mails of the 31st ultimo, left Aden at 1 a.m. on Monday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 9 a.m. on Friday next.

Steps are now being taken to join Bowringpet with Yelahanka by railway. It will be a metre-gauge line, and will thus afford continuity of connection between the Kolar Gold Fields and Poona and Bombay.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 18th March 1905, shows an increase over the corresponding week of 1904 of 211,139 maunds and Rs. 42,113 in the earnings.

THE friends of Mr. Edward Howard, son of the late Mr. Edward Irvine Howard, Minister of Public Instruction, Bombay, Captain and owner of the yacht Dragon, will learn with regret, says the "Times," that nothing has been heard of him since the 14th January last, when he was yachting off the north coast of Ireland. It is feared that the yacht was lost in the great gale of that date.

A MYSORE correspondent telegraphs to a Madras paper:—"The British Resident and Lady Bourdillon arrived here this morning for paying a visit to the Maharajah. Rumour says that Sir James has cancelled his trip to Ootacamund and has tendered his resignation, and goes home for good. The Maharajah visits him this afternoon at Government House. This Resident leaves this to-night for Bangalore."

A GOOD deal of interest is being shown at the present time in the subject of primary education, and the special grants made by the Government of India prove that provincial needs are being carefully considered. In Bengal, with its vast population, the task before the Lieutenant-Governor is one that will involve continuous attention for many years to come. The introduction of the kindergarten system is the first step that has been taken, and nearly a lakh of rupees is to be expended at once on new and improved appliances in village schools. But the great want of the Province is a sufficient supply of trained teachers, and these cannot be provided by a stroke of the pen. The indigenous "guru" himself cannot be called an educated man, and his methods are of the most primitive kind. His education must first of all be undertaken and then his pupils will stand some chance of making progress. The Local Government proposes to establish training schools at sub-divisional headquarters, seventy of these being provided, each capable of training forty students per annum. It is calculated that even with this liberal provision it will take sixteen years to meet the requirements of existing primary schools. Bengal compares very unfavourably with other Provinces in this matter of educational machinery. The percentage of trained teachers in primary schools in the Punjab is as high as 48, in the United Provinces it is 39, in Bombay 34, and in Madras 23. In Bengal it is only four, and this is sufficient to account for the backward state of the rural population. There is evidently an enormous amount of lee-way to be made up.

THE "Chronicle" denies that Father Gapon is in London, and claims to learn from an authoritative source that although it is possible that he may shortly pay a visit to London, no arrangement has yet been made to this end. Father Gapon is still on the Continent in hiding among the friends, who have sheltered him since his escape from St. Petersburg on Vladimir's Day.

THE "Russ" gives details of ruffianly assaults on students and other "intellectuals," in different parts of Russia. Advocate Toharsky publishes a letter, quoting a typed communication signed "The Committee of the Saratoff Monarchists," threatening to blow him up with a bomb, if he dares to make speeches against the Government at political banquets and elsewhere. It is stated that many leading reformers, in the South of Russia, have received similar threatening letters.

THE "Broad Arrow" says:—"A curious item in the War Office Vote is headed: 'Compilation of History of South African War,' for which a historian and staff cost £6,800 per annum. Most people are of opinion that the less that is said about the South African War the better; however that may be, this history has already cost the country considerably more than £13,600, and so far as we know is not nearly ready; it must, therefore, be admitted that when it does appear it will be a very expensive contribution to military history."

INAUGURATION Day parade in Washington was followed in the evening by a singularly unconventional assemblage at the White House, when Mr. Roosevelt received a party of cowboys, who had been in the parade, for an informal chat and a smoke. The reception was the outcome of the presentation by the cowboys to Mr. Theodore Roosevelt, jun., of one of the ponies they brought with them, a strong, rangy grey animal 14 or 15 hands high, which the young man admired greatly. Young Mr. Roosevelt rode the pony, accompanied by one of the cowboys, to the front door of the President's office, and the President went out and looked the horse over, and seemed to admire him greatly.

IF we are to believe the St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Chronicle," the terrorist agitation in Finland and Poland against the bureaucracy is bearing fruit. The Finnish question, he says, has developed quite an unexpected phase. The Russian Government proposes to give Finland full liberty and rights and a comprehensive Constitution in order to appease the agitation. Further, Finland will enjoy autonomy such as existed under the reign of Alexander I. It is also said that the Government is about to modify the regime in Poland. A programme of administrative reforms for Finland is now being drawn up by the St. Petersburg authorities with a view to the re-establishment of order and the diminution of racial antagonism in the Grand Duchy.

SOME time ago, says the "Straits Times" the Tamil Immigration Department in the Federated Malay States found the inflow of labourers thither from South India slack. It then hit upon the happy idea of mending matters by circulating handy coloured pictures among the South Indian labouring classes, with the intent of charming them to cross over to the Federated Malay States to swell the number of coolies. The idea has become fact, and the would-be enticing picture now catch the eye of Tamils. They (seven in number) give scenes and sights in the F.M.S.—such as coolie lines and cultivated fields on rubber and sugar estates, with rates of wages set down on the margin. Views of town life and country scenes are also thrown in. They are printed in colours by Raphael Tuck and Sons of London, and are artistic and graphic enough for pasting inside Tamil huts and hovels in South India.

NOTES FROM DRESDEN-CHINA.

THE LAUNCHING OF THE BATTLE-SHIP.

INVERCAULDY, MARCH 23.

WITH the frankness that is my chief charm, I must confess that I am not in London and not in Dublin. Neither am I in Edinburgh or Paris. I am in a railway train with a piece of one of George Rowney's H. B. black-lead pencils in one hand, and a five-quire packet of cheap notepaper in the other. Writing! In the ordinary way, he who elects to write in a railway train, while in motion, does not deserve credit for much prudence, especially, if he could just as easily catch the mail writing at home, in comfort, next day. But it seemed to me that it would be so original to write in a railway train and that your readers would appreciate my letter all the more, knowing that it was written under physical difficulties. Mental too. But the effect, it will be found, has been to make my sentences crisper and more epigrammatic. The click and the clack and the clang of the wheels, the whirr of some other part of the thing, the rattling of the windows; the hoarse coughing of the engine and the unceasing rhythm of something or other I could hear but could not distinguish, all combined to—I don't know quite what. But undoubtedly they had an effect on me and on my work. First of all, the wheels and chains and things played "The Turkish Patrol," the accentuated notes falling on the joints of the rails. You know the thing. It goes like this: "Tom tom, tom, tom, too deay, oh too deay, oh too deay, oh tom tom, tom, tom, tom, tom, tom, too dee iddlum and tiddlum, atiddlum, &c." Nice thing, if you can cease when you wish to. Then we stopped to take up some vulgar local magnate, and again the wheels began to play the same tune, slowly at first, and then quicker and quicker. So they played the whole journey through and I found on reaching Lands' End that beyond the date and head lines I had done nothing of this letter, whose main object was to tell you of the launch of the new Brazilian battleship with a name which sounds like a sneeze.

There is some poetry somewhere about a launch. I do not know who it was who wrote it or exactly how it runs, except I think it goes, "And now the stately bark has left the ways." Something like that. But I don't suppose the new cruiser is to be bark-rigged, so perhaps the poetry, if I could find it, would be inappropriate. Besides, the gunboat is only a hull at present. It isn't a ship at all until it is finished, and why "bark"? Mr. Noah, as we know, "built an ark and covered it over with hickory bark." So the employment of the term "bark" is permissible in that case, But there was no bark of any sort about this war-packet and, so far as I know, no hickory. Therefore, I think you will agree with me that there is no occasion to lug in verses to that effect. The "linnet sings because he must, not 'cause he didn't oughter" making both music and poetry, as also did a girl I heard singing and accompanying herself on a harp, outside the inn at which I stayed. But of course that was "propter hoc" not "post hoc."

Speaking of "hoc" reminds me that in grimy but fascinating Newcastle, very excellent Rudesheimer is to be had at a very small price. It is said that when they built the castlekeep and raised it up on high, the workmen struck—first strike on record in modern history. It was in the year 1067 and there was a lock-out. The workmen went away to Jesmond Dene and spent the day in disputation. At night they raided the tram-cars, tore down the telegraph wires and stripped the steeple of St. Nicholas's church of everything in the way of valuables they could lay hands on, leaving it as it now stands—unique with its wonderous agglomeration of flying buttresses. Continuing their raid they annexed a case and a half of white wine on its way to the Lord Mayor's banquet or the trial trip of a new submarine. This they concealed under ground, and when they were digging the foundations for the Percy-Arms Hotel they found that the wine had grown. Instead of one case, there were at least fifteen thousand and it is now being sold at eight annas a hundred, my commission being two and a half per cent on all bottles sold and paid for, and five per cent on ullages I may manage to dispose of.

In order to find diversion for the strikers and keep them from wreaking more mischief, an ancestor of mine, content to forget his lordly station for the nonce, originated a report that the Danes had been tampering with the church and its position was no longer due east and west. Every mariner brought his compass and after a discussion which lasted four weeks, they came to the unanimous conclusion that the church was half a point out of true. They went to the north side of the church and every man, taking off his coat, laid it down on the ground. Collar to tail, and collar to tail, in a long straight line, they were laid, thus marking the exact position in which the church ought to stand. Then running round to the south side, they laid their backs to the wall and after a long push and a strong push and a "hilly holly hullyoo," they ran back to the north side and found the jackets gone. "Now you've done it" exclaimed my illustrious ancestor in his most conciliatory tone. "You have shoved it too far and pushed the wall on top of your coats." Never having known a Prigmus lie, they accepted his statement without question, and went sorrowfully away. The coats were found years afterwards on the shelves of an avuncular relative of mine, whose crest was three globules, or, pendant, surmounting a door, wooden, in a wall, bricky.—And from that year date the Birnham beeches and the magnolias on my Sabine Farm.

As a matter of fact, the incident I have so graphically related in the foregoing paragraph did not take place at Newcastle at all; nor at any place within fifty miles of it. It was in connection with a church dedicated, in Saxon times, to St. Hilda, the daughter of my ancestor, Hereric, King of East Anglia and Northumbria, a lineal descendant of the Tyrian Hercules. Strictly speaking, therefore, I ought to delete the paragraph in question. But wherefore? I was anxious to get in the story and besides it helps to fill; also to show that I am as well known and as fully at home in the north of England, as in the neighbourhood of Oxford. That is why my presence is sought at all sorts of international functions and why I have been staying this week at a house which was pulled down best part of a century ago.

But the main object of this letter was to tell you about the launch of the New Patagonian turret-ship. To tell the truth I forgot all about it, until it was over, and having taken the wrong train, I found myself at Leith when I ought to have been at Peebles, or wherever it was, the launch was to have taken place. Besides, one launch is really so much like another that it would have been a sheer waste of time on my part to write about this particular event. Still, I have every reason to believe that in the words of the poet, "the stately ship has left the ways," whatever ship it was, and whatever the ways may be.

PRIGMUS.

RUSSIAN OPTIMISM.

HOPE SPRINGS ETERNAL.

THE BALTIC FLEET.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 9.

On the occasion of the regimental fetes, General Kuropatkin and General Linievitch telegraphed to the Emperor, reporting the splendid bearing of the troops whose devotion to the throne is unbounded and their confidence in ultimate future victory fervent and unshakable.

No further news has been received about the Baltic squadron.

LONDON, APRIL 10.

Reuter wires from Singapore that the Baltic squadron yesterday did not include the most important fighting units, namely, the flagship Kniaz Suvaroff, the Alexander the Second and the Borodino, all of which are battleships with their complement of cruisers and destroyers; their whereabouts are at present not known.

LATER.

Rear Admiral Enquist commanded the Baltic squadron which passed Singapore.

A steamer reports having sighted Rear Admiral Enquist's squadron yesterday anchored 150 miles from Singapore.

Four Japanese warships were sighted off Cape St. Jacques on the 7th inst.

The report that the Russian frontier guard on the Upper Oxus has been detached to reinforce the Kushk Garrison is denied at St. Petersburg. It is added that the troops hitherto at Merv remain there. Troops have arrived in Turkestan from Orenburg except Cossack Reliefs.

THE VLADIVOSTOCK FLEET.

STILL A POWERFUL NAVAL FORCE.

News has been received in Tokio, says the 'Japan Chronicle" to the effect that the cruiser Russia and Gromovoi are now in a fit condition both for navigation and fighting. The repairs of the Bogatyr appear also to have been completed. There are over 23 torpedo-boats at Vladivostok. The number includes those brought out in parts by sea or rail. How many submarine boats there are is uncertain, but it is believed there are more than five. It is perhaps a fortunate thing for this remnant of the Russian fleet that Vladivostok has been frozen in for the winter. The Russians have still a powerful naval force, which under a daring and otherwise capable commander might be of immense benefit in the defence of Vladivostok.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AFFAIRS IN CRETE.

A Serious Situation.

INTERNATIONAL ACTION.

LONDON, APRIL 10.

The situation in Crete has become more serious in consequence of the elections.

The British cruiser Juno with British, French and Italian detachments, has gone to Selinos where disturbances have broken out.

CHINESE ON THE RAND.

Another Outbreak.

Five hundred Chinese broke out from the compound of the Jumpers Deep Mine, yesterday, and were making for Johannesburg, but were driven back by the Mounted Police whom they had stoned for three hours.

The casualties were not serious. The Kaffirs assisted the Police. Twenty-eight Chinese were arrested.

KING EDWARD'S TOUR.

LONDON, APRIL 9.

Their Majesties the King and Queen have arrived at Port Mahon.

LORD CHELMSFORD DEAD.

The death is announced of Lord Chelmsford.

General Frederick Augustus Thesiger, second Baron Chelmsford was born on May 31, 1827, and succeeded to the title in 1878. He was educated at Eton; entered the Rifle Brigade in 1844, and was transferred to the Grenadier Guards in 1845, became Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel in 1857; Lieutenant-Colonel, 95th Foot, 1858; Colonel, 1863; Major-General, 1877; Lieutenant-General, 1882; and General, 1888, retiring in 1893. Since 1900 he had been Colonel of the 2nd Life Guards. He served in the Crimea, 1855 (medal with clasp, Sardinian and Turkish medals, and 5th class Medjidie); in the Indian Mutiny campaign, 1857-59 (medal); as D A. G. in Abyssinian campaign, 1868 (mentioned in despatches, C. B., and medal); as A. G. Bengal Army 1869-74; in command of Forces in Kaffir War, 1878 (K. C. B.); and in Zulu War, 1879 (G. C. B. and medal with clasp). He was an A. D. C. to H M. 1868-77, and Lieutenant of Tower of London 1884-89.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, APRIL 10.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Caledonia, with the English mails of the 31st ult, left here for Bombay at 1 a.m. to-day.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA LAWN TENNIS HANDICAPS.

Last evening two matches in the Singles were played. In the first, Mr. G. W. Caine (—3/6) beat Mr. P. M. D. Sanderson (Scr) fairly easily 6-3 6-0; while in the other, Mr. S. N. Powell (Scr) beat Mr. P. J. Arnot (+15 3/16) easily 6-0, 6-2.

The games for this evening are:—Mr. D'Courcy (Scr) vs. Mr. Reid (—30); Mr. Rutherford (+15 3/6) vs. Mr. Haines (+3/6); Messrs Taggart and Sims (+3/6) vs. Messrs Brand and Wodehouse (—3/6).

THE EARTHQUAKE.

THE DISASTER AT DHARMSALA.

DETAILS OF THE KANGRA CALAMITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 10.

The list of European casualties among the civil population of Dharmsala is now believed to be complete. It is as follows:—

Killed:—Messrs. Loxton, Levi, Young and Farley. Two boys of Mr. Homan D. S. P., One boy of Major Lana. One child of Mr. Seale, (Manager of the Slate Quarry). Mr. Alexander, Head Clerk, Deputy Commissioner's Office, wife and child. Mrs. F. W. Newton and Mrs. Parker, her sister and Mrs. A. H. Walker.

Seriously injured:—Mrs. Loxton and Mrs. Bowling.

The Europeans at Kangra killed are Mrs. Waring, wife of the Deputy Commissioner, and two children and Nurse; Mrs. Decuble, Miss Lobier and Mr. Rowlands.

The killed at Palampur are Mr. Gibson, owner of the Chehia Tea Estate; Mrs. Copeland, wife of the Manager of the Gopalpur Tea Estate; Mrs. Gibson is injured.

The Palampur list is possibly defective.

The Commissioner of Jullunder has arrived at Dharmsala and reports that owing to the splendid work of the Gurkhas and others, all the bodies have been exhumed in the two bazars, and in Kotwali, only one small quarter, containing approximately twenty five bodies, remains which should be finished to-day.

The dead have been removed from the ruined villages on the road up to Dharmsala and temporary hops have been erected in some places.

The news from Palampur is still conflicting, but Dr. Mckechnie has started to visit all the tea estates with instructions to render every kind of assistance. The party despatched on the 8th will co-operate.

According to information up to yesterday, a line drawn from Shahpur through Kangra to Jowala Mukhi and from there east to Sujanpur and north to Baijinath includes the whole area seriously damaged, but what has occured east of that area is unknown except that a police report from Kulu shows that the Government buildings have been considerably damaged and some lives lost. No news of the Europeans had come in up to yesterday.

The Tahsildar, Naib Tahsildar and Assistant Surgeon are safe.

The officials of the Palampur, Hamir pur and Dehra tahsils are reported all safe.

Nearly all the Kangra tahsil and head-quarters ministerial staff have perished.

The latest news is that about 100 persons were killed at Palampur by the earthquake.

THE AWFUL TALE FROM EYE-WITNESSES.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT).

AMRITSAR, APRIL 10.

In an interview with a respectable native gentleman, who had gone to Kangra to ascertain the fate of his parents, I have gleaned the following particulars.

Kangra town is a heap of ruins. Hundreds of dead bodies are rotting amidst the debris and the horrible stench around is unbearable. He gave an account of all he saw to Lord Kitchener and the Commissioner of Lahore at Shahpur, and disinfectants in large quantities have now been ordered to be despatched to Dharmsala and Kangra. He saw scores of helpless men, women and children with fractured skulls, broken limbs and mangled bodies crying pitifully for bread and for help, but there was none to give relief. The few survivors with emaciated bodies and hungry, cadaverous looks were diligently fishing for food in the debris, but they found very little fit to be eaten. To augment the misery of the sufferers, the weather was very stormy in the Kangra Valley on the 8th instant. There was severe lightning accompanied by peals of thunder, and heavy showers of rain have fallen. This will entail more acute suffering on the hapless victims, who are lying by the hundred without shelter in the open air. The effects of the rain on the thousands of corpses burried in the ruins may well be imagined.

The native gentleman returned yesterday with his crippled brother, who had a marvellous escape. The young man was thrown into the fireplace in the chimney by the severe shock and thus saved from being crushed to death, while the other members of the family perished in the ruins. His appearance indicates that his nervous system has been completely shattered. He had a stupid, dazed expression in his eyes and looked a self-starved pitiable object.

The Subadar-Major of 1/1th Gurkhas, one of the survivors of the Dharmsala disaster, passed through Amritsar, yesterday. He confirmed our first report that over four hundred Gurkhas have been killed.

A Telegraph office has been opened at Dharmsala and communicated direct with Lahore.

A European gentleman of Lahore, who personally visited Dharmsala, says that the destruction is so great that even hundreds of troops will not be sufficient to clear up the ruined cities and relieve distress. He further states that he is ruined for life, having suffered a loss of six lakhs in house property.

THE MISSIONARIES.

A correspondent sends the following details regarding the mission aries who have lost their lives at Kangra:—

Mr. Rowlands was a graduate of Oxford University and an honorary missionary of nearly ten years' standing. He was universally loved both by his European colleagues and by Indian Christians for his gentleness and quiet devotion. His young wife went home a few weeks ago. His father was also in his time an honorary missionary of the London Missionary Society in Ceylon and is living in the Isle of Wight.

Mrs. Decuble was a German lady who came out 37 years ago and has continued on in the Kangra since the death of her husband in 1893. Her constant journeyings throughout the district have caused her to become known and loved as a mother by Hindus and Christians alike and to those who survive, her loss will appear quite irreparable.

Miss Lorbier, of the Berlin Ladies' Missionary Society, was the daughter of the well-known missionary at Khazipur, in the United Provinces, and had herself worked for upwards of eight years, but only joined Mrs. Decuble on the 3rd instant.

THE DANE MISSION.

SAFE ARRIVAL IN INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 10.

Mr. Dane and the rest of the Mission which has been negotiating on behalf of the Government of India with the Amir of Afghanistan at Cabul arrived at Landi Kotal, yesterday, all well, having thus safely returned to India after their adventures.

THE TEA SEASON.

CALCUTTA, APRIL 10.

At the annual meeting of the Darjeeling Planters' Association, Mr. R. R. Landale was elected President for the current year.

The tea season is quite three weeks late in Assam and the Duars which may render unnecessary any systematic reduction of output from the gardens this season.

ROYAL FIELD ARTILLERY RELIEFS.

SIMLA, APRIL 10.

The following is the programme of the Royal Field Artillery reliefs for 1905-06:—

76th Battery from South Africa to Bangalore,

81st and 82nd Batteries from South Africa to Bangalore and Bellary respectively.

12th Battery from Bangalore to Kirkee,

25th and 58th Batteries from Bellary and Bangalore respectively to Kamptee and Ahmednagar respectively.

18th Battery from Kirkee to Firozepore.

62nd and 75th Batteries from Kamptee and Ahmednagar respectively to Mian Mir and Mian Mir respectively.

11th Battery from Firozepore to Jullundur.

52nd and 80th Batteries from Mian Mir and Mian Mir respectively to Multan and Cambellpore respectively.

46th Battery from Jullundur to England.

51st and 54th Batteries from Multan and Campbellpore respectively to England.

32nd Battery from Hyderabad (Sind) to Kirkee.

33rd and 47th Batteries from Karachi and Hyderabad (Sind) respectively to Kirkee.

29th Battery from Kirkee to Karachi.

40th and 45th Batteries from Kirkee to Hyderabad (Sind) and Hyderabad (Sind) respectively.

74th and 79th Batteries from Lucknow and Cawnpore to Cawnpore and Lucknow respectively.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE

On arrival in India Captain E. H. Haig R. E., is posted to command the Marine Mining Corps relieving Lieutenant Hogg who is transferred to the Military Works services, Eastern Command.

Lieut.-Col. F. J. Anderson R E. is appointed Commandant of the 2nd Queen's Own Sappers vice Lieut.-Col. Bond confirmed Assistant Quarter-Master General, Northern Command.

Captain Davidson, 99th Infantry is appointed to command the 31st Mule Corps, Secunderabad.

Colonel Burton, 78th Moplahs, has assumed command of the Madras Brigade on the departure of Colonel Schalch.

Lieutenant Massy, 2nd Suffolks, is appointed to the Indian Army and posted to 2nd-4th Gurkhahs, as double company officer.

Lieutenant Hall, Connaught Rangers, is posted to 2nd-6th Gurkhas, on appointment to the Indian Army.

ARRIVALS, APRIL 10.

Lieut A C Gilchrist, 46 Punjabis, on leave from Sehore.
Lieut-Col J A Burton, I M S on leave, from Kohat.
Major F Wyllie, 29th Lancers, on leave from Sirur.
Lieut G W Hemans, 29th Lancers, on leave from Sirur.
Lieut J Peeting, R E, on leave from Colombo.
Captain W O Grant, 127th Baluchis L I, off duty from Poona.
Major A Rowlandson, 124th Baluchis, on leave from Loralai.
Lieut-Col E W Maconachy, 51 Sikhs, on leave from Kohat.
Captain J K Dick Cunningham, Gordon Highlanders on leave from Peshawar.

DEPARTURES APRIL 10.

Major T. C. I. Somerville, King's Own Regt., on leave to England.
Major R. D. Gubbins, R.F.A., on leave to England.
Col. Kincaid Smith, 4th Hussars, on leave to England.
2nd-Lt. M. Congreve, R. G. A., on leave to England.
Lt.-Col. G. Holland, 47th Sikhs, on leave to England.
Capt. J. J. Lane, Ord. Dept. on retirement to England.
Major R. B. Low, 9th H. Horse, on duty to Jullunder.
Lt.-Col. E. W. Maconachy 51, Sikhs, on leave to England.
Capt. J. K. Dick-Cunningham, Gordon Highlanders, on leave to England.
Lieut J H Bateson, R A. on duty to Bannu.
Major A Rowlandson, 124 Baluchis, on leave to Poona.
Capt W O Grant, 127 Baluchis, off duty to Chaman.
Capt N B Dunscombe, 128th Pioneers, off leave to Quetta.
Col J J South, R A M C, on leave to England.
Lieut E C Gilchrist, 46 Punjabis, on leave to England.
Capt C Templer, Army Remount, on leave to England.

CONDITIONS IN GUJARAT.

The following is a summary of the special reports on the situation in the Gujarat Districts for the week ending 18th March 1905:—

Ahmedabad.—Harvesting of wheat continues throughout the district. Picking of cotton almost completed in Dhandhuka Taluka. Measures for the improvement of water-supply in progress. Fodder-supply getting dear or scarce in parts of Viramgam and Daskroi Talukas, and arrangements are being made to distributes grass to needy cultivators in lieu of cash takavi. Price of bajri varying from 24 lbs. at Dhandhuka to 31 lbs. at Daskroi.

Kaira.—Standing rabi crops in fair condition in parts of Mehmadabad and Anand Talukas. Harvesting of wheat, barley and minor crops continues in parts of Anand, Thasra, Nadiad Kapadvanj and Mehmadabad Talukas. Wheat, tobacco, barley and minor and garden crops being irrigated in parts of Anand, Nadiad and Thasra Talukas. Sowing of sundhla jowari continues in parts of Matar and Nadiad Talukas. Picking of cotton in progress in Nadiad and Thasra Talukas. Harvesting of tob.cco in progress in parts of Borsad Taluka. Preparation of lands for next season continues in parts of Anand Taluka. Measures for the improvement of water-supply in progress in Matar Thasra and Kapadvanj Talukas with good results in the first. The fall in the number on works is due to Mohoram holidays and to labourers obtaining work in the wheat and barley harvest. Price of bajri 27lbs. per rupee.

Panch Mahals.—No change in the agricultural situation. On the test works in the eastern Mahals the numbers seeking relief exhibit fluctuations with a downward tendency.

Broach.—Standing crop of cotton in fair condition in Jambusar and Ankleswar Talukas and of wheat in Jambusar Taluka. Picking of cotton in progress in parts of Ankleswar and Jambusar Talukas. Cattle in fair condition except in a few villages of Jambusar Taluka. Prices of food grains stationary excepting a slight rise in that of jowari in Amod Taluka and Hansot petha and of bajri in Amod Taluka. Condition of cultivators, agricultural labourers and town population fair. Sufficient field labour available for the present.

Surat.—No change in the agricultural situation. No signs of distress. Lands being prepared for next season. Labourers find sufficient employment everywhere.

During the month of February 11 in-door and 237 out-door patients were treated at the hospital attached to the Chanor famine relief work in the Matra Taluka of the Kaira District.

One test work was opened in the Dhond petha of the Poona District on 15th March 1905.

The statement of the progress of relief measures during the week ending 15th March shows a total of 3339 on relief and test works with 155 dependants and 70 persons in receipt of gratuitous relief in fifty villages.

APPROACHING ROYAL VISIT TO INDIA.

A PRELIMINARY meeting of the leading members of the different communities of Bombay was held in the Municipal Hall, last evening, to adopt measures for the purpose of celebrating and commemorating in a suitable manner the visit of their Royal Highnesses, the Prince and Princess of Wales to this city. The meeting which was thoroughly representative, was convened as the invitations issued above the signatures of the following gentlemen: H.H. Aga Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart, the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, Sir Harkisondas Narotumdas and Mr. Sassoon J. David. Amongst those present at the meeting were:—The Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, K. C. I. E., Chief Justice, Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy, Bart; the Hon. Sir P. M. Mehta, K. C. I. E., Sir Dinsha M. Petit, Bart., Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Kt., Sir Jehangir Cowasji Jehangir Kt., Sir Harkisondas Narrotumdas, Kt.; the Rev Dr. D. Mackenan, the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell, the Hon. Mr. N. G. Chandavarkar, the Hon. Mr. W. C. Jaffers, the Hon. Mr. G. O. W. Dinn, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, the Hon. Khan Bahadur D. R. Cathgar, the Hon. Mr. D. A. Khare, Lieutenant Colonel H. P. Dimmock, Mr. W. D. Sheppard; Mr. James MacDonald, Mr. Leslie Crawford, Mr. G. F. Nicholson, Mr. J. Baptista, Mr. Sassoon J. David, Mr. S. M. Moses, Mr. Shellim, Mr. A. Muirhead, Mr. Richards Sassoon, Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Mr. P. R. Cadell, Dr. J. Turner, Mr. Alexander Mackenzie, Mr. J. A. D. McBain, Mr. D. M. Ingels, the Rev. R. Scott, Mr. G. Lund, Mr. F. E. Gordon, Mr. D. E. Wacha, Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, Mr. Jamsetji Cursetji Jamsetji, Mr. Hormusji Dadabhoy, Mr. L.N. Banaji, Mr. N. A. F. Moos, Mr. Amirulla Tyebji, Dr. De Monte, Mr. Rustomji Byramji Jeejeebhoy, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Dr. K.G. Dadachanji, Dr. Sorab S. Nariman, Mr. S. Jaferbhoy Hamidsola, Rao Bahadur G. N. Nadkarni, Mr. F. Sorabji Talyarkhan, Dr. A. Cama, Khan Bahadur Abdul Razak Kurtas, Mr. Byramji N. Seervai; Mr. J.J. Modi, Mr. Manmohundas Ramji, Mr. Vinayakrao J. Shankerseth, Mr. Rustom K.R. Cama, Mr. K.N. Wadia, Mr. M. N. Wadia, Mr. R. Khote, Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ibrahim, Mr. Currimbhoy Ahmuji Peerbhoy, Mr. K. Sharamani Aiyar, Dr. N. H. Sukhia, Dr. N N Katrak, Mr. Mahomed Hussen Haktim, Mr. Cowasji Jehangir Cowasji, Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, Mr. N. V. Mandlik, Rao Bahadur V. K. Wandekar, Rao Bahadur Doakji Kashinathji, Mr. Laksmanrao Napoo, Mr. Jijibhoy Pestonji Allseri, Mr. Eduljee Baharam, Mr. S. G. Wellinker, Mr. N.N. Saher, and Mr. Sharafali Mamooji.

On the motion of the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, seconded by Mr. Sassoon J. David, the Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins was voted to the chair.

The Chairman in opening the proceedings said he had received letters and telegrams from the following gentlemen expressing their regret at their inability to attend the meeting:—Major General Creagh, Mr. Percival, the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas D. Thackersey, the Hon. Mr. Chunnilal H. Setalvad and Mr. Kalabhoy Lalubhoy. Referring to the object of the meeting he said, they had assembled there to take steps which would secure that the approaching visit of their Royal Highnesses, the Prince and Princess of Wales to Bombay should be fittingly celebrated and commemorated. Having regard to the object they had in view, he was sure that the whole of Bombay would be in the fullest sympathy with the meeting. In order to give a practical effect to the object in view, it was necessary that the resolution which appeared on the agenda should be proposed.

Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart, then moved "that a Committee consisting of the undermentioned gentlemen be formed for the purpose of considering and adopting measures to suitably commemorate and celebrate the visit of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales: The Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, K. C. I. E.; H. H. the Aga Khan, Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, Bart, the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, K. C. I. E., Sir Dinsha M. Petit, Bart., Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Kt., Sir Jehangir Cowasji Jehangir Kt., Sir Harkisondas Narrotumdas, Kt.; the Hon. Mr. C. H. Armstrong, the Hon. Mr. Justice B. Tyabji, the Hon. Mr. Justice N. G. Chadavarkar, the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, the Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh, the Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalvad, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, the Hon. Mr. H. S. Diksgit, Mr. Currimbhoy Ibrahim, Mr. Sassoon J. David, Mr. S. M. Moses, and others." He said the Committee he had proposed was a large and representative one and would do all they could to make the Royal Visit suitably celebrated and commemorated. Their Royal Highnesses had already visited a greater portion of the British Dominions and were now coming amongst them. It was evident how much good the visit would do to their future King; and he was sure that as far as the people of India were concerned, the visit would certainly prove very advantageous to them.

Sir Harkisondas Narotumdas seconded the resolution and Mr. Sassoon J. David supported it.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola further supported the resolution and in doing so, said the large and representative gathering which had met there that evening was a certain indication of the deep sense of loyalty which pervaded the entire city of Bombay. He had not the least hesitation in saying that the welcome which would be extended to their Royal Highnesses by this city, would be such as would do credit to this city (Applause).

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the Chairman. This was seconded by Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban and carried unanimously. The proceedings then terminated.

THE LEVEL CROSSING NUISANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Yesterday, we, a motoring party, were kept waiting thirteen minutes at the Chinchpokli crossing and nearly fifteen minutes at the Cooria crossing waiting for invisible trains. I do not know for how long these gates had been shut before our arrival, possibly for as long again. To state these preposterous delays, at spots that are city highways and not country lanes, is to show up once more the dogged disregard of the public convenience maintained by the Railway Companies. It may not be possible for them to leave the opening and closing of gates in the discretion of the coolies, who on cooly wages, or less, have charge of them. But, until overbridges are built, that is only an imperative reason for placing these important points in charge of a properly paid European constable, who should know how to appreciate the difference between a motor-car and a byle gharry. The public who pay for the upkeep of the streets have a right to protection from unreasonable blocking of them by private companies plying for their own profit. At present our time is wasted and our business obstructed by the parsimoniousness of a Railway Company with its ostentatious "don't care."

To enable the Motor Union to go up to Government, and to make the public outcry resistless, I would suggest that every motorist stuck up by level crossings should keep a record of these delays, timed on the spot and attested by a witness on the car, specifying carefully the hour in order to be just to the Railway. These records to be sent on duly authenticated to the Motor Union would soon give proof positive as to how grossly the Railways are the great gateways of communication are thwarting the public convenience.—Yours, &c.,

J. P. B.

RAID ON GAMBLERS.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Kersondas Chabildass, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Power charged Lachman Narayen Ganpat Narayen, Ramlal Ramprasad Ramchandra and Lachmi Narayen Dagu, the first two with keeping a common gaming house and gaming there on the night of Saturday last, while the rest were charged with gaming on the same night with the first two accused.

Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, barrister-at-law, defended accused Nos. 2 and 4.

Inspector Power who prosecuted, said that in consequence of certain information received from Bansilal and Chaturjilal he, with them and some policemen raided on Saturday night at 11-30, the house Nos. 126—129 near Bhuleshwar occupied by the first two accused, after a warrant from the Commissioner of Police. The door of the house was found open and accused Nos. 1 3 and 5 were found seated in a room together. Nos. 1 and 3 had money in front of them. A sum of Rs. 7-9-0, and a pack of cards were found lying on the ground where they were playing. When the police went up the house, accused No. 2 was seen standing outside the room near the head of the stairs and not where others were playing. Accused No. 4, cook to No. 2 was arrested as he was going down the stairs when the police were midway up the stairs. Personal search showed that accused Nos. 2, 3 and 5 had small sums of money on their person.

Accused Nos. 1 and 2 pleaded not guilty to first of the charges, while No 1 pleaded guilty and No. 2 not guilty to the second charge. No 4 pleaded not guilty. The rest pleaded guilty to the charge of gaming. The Magistrate acquitted Nos. 3 and 4 and convicted the first accused on both the charges and fined him Rs. 30 in default to suffer ten days rigorous imprisonment. The rest were fined Rs. 10 each.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

AN adjourned meeting of the Bombay Corporation was held in the Municipal Council Hall, yesterday afternoon, the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta presiding.

COLLAPSE OF THE TULSI OUTLET TUNNEL.

The Corporation considered the first report of the Committee appointed to investigate the cause of the collapse of a portion of the Tulsi Outlet Tunnel. The Committee reported that in their opinion the primary cause of the accident were two; (1) the fact that the puddle trench of the Tulsi dam had not been carried down to a sufficient depth and the absence of masonry lining to the tunnel over the outlet pipe. In regard to the measures to be taken, the Committee submitted reports from the Water Engineer and the Executive Engineer and stated:—It will be seen that Mr. Bruce recommends that the pipes which he reports are in perfectly good condition as far as they are affected by corrosion and only require protection from external forces, such as subsidence should be surrounded with cement concrete, and the tunnel should be refilled a drain being first laid to carry off the leakages at present coming into it. He thinks this will be a much cheaper, more expeditious and quite as effective a protection as a built tunnel, which under prevailing conditions would be both difficult and costly of execution. Mr. Hall is unable to agree with the view expressed by Mr. Bruce. He is of opinion that the whole of the ground within each of the two slips should be formed as a culvert or subway by building a masonry arch over the pipe, of such size that access could be obtained and men could work in it to remove a defective pipe and replace it; that at the lower slip a shaft should be brought up in masonry brick work and the space now left void by the slip should be filled with debris brought from the tunnel, the shaft being raised gradually as the accumulation of debris increases; and that three arches should be turned across the tunnel between the ends of the subways built in the two slips, these arches not to be less than 15 inches in depth and about 2 feet 6 inches in length, packed solid above to the underside of the rock. Mr Hall further proposes to lay a line of pipe throughout the centre of the tunnel, 4 "in diameter, embedded in concrete, with opening at intervals to drain any water that may percolate into the tunnel. He thinks it is probable that a similar treatment of the tunnel between the lower slip and the outlet will be sufficient. After careful consideration of the two reports the Sub Committee agree with the measures proposed by the Executive Engineer. They consider however, that provision should be made for continuous arching having in view the discretion of the Executive Engineer, to omit any length where he may consider the material to be sufficiently sound. The Executive Engineer estimates the cost of continuous arching at Rs. 2,823 exclusive of the work of excavation clearing out, shoring pumping &c. now being carried out, the cost of which it is not at present possible to estimate with any approach to accuracy.

On the motion of Dr. K. E. Dadachanji the report was recorded.

ROAD IMPROVEMENT.

In accordance with a notice of motion Lieutenant Colonel M. F. Collie moved that the Commissioner be informed that the Corporation were of opinion that he should acquire as soon as possible by private negotiation or under Section 299 of the Municipal Act set-backs remaining to be acquired on the Sewalla Tank Road, the Napean Sea Road, Walden Road, Walkeshwar Road, Mazagon Road, Mount Road, and Nesbit Road.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia seconded the resolution.

Khan Bahadur M. C Murzban opposed the motion. He said the money granted by the Corporation for the purpose of taking set-backs in the town annually was about a lakh or a lakh and a half of rupees, and that grant was very often exceeded in acquiring set-backs. It was often pointed out that the Commissioner was helpless in the matter of road improvements owing to the annual grant not being sufficient to carry out the necessary improvements. In Mr. Murzban's opinion none of the roads mentioned by Colonel Collie required immediate improvement. There were hundreds of streets and by-lanes in the native town, where improvement was a thousand times more necessary than the roads pointed out by Colonel Collie.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna supported the views of the last speaker. He said the Corporation had already appointed a Committee to consider the policy to be followed in future with regard to street improvements in the whole city, and pending the report of that Committee the consideration of the proposition moved by Colonel Collie should be deferred.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola suggested that the Commissioner should be in the first instance asked to report on the condition of the roads mentioned by Colonel Collie, repairs required by them and the estimated cost. He requested Colonel Collie to withdraw his motion and bring forward another motion of the kind suggested by him. Colonel Collie accepted the suggestion and withdrew his motion.

MUNICIPAL WORKSHOP LAND.

The Corporation considered the report of the Committee appointed to consider the correspondence on the subject of the terms proposed by Government for the lease of the ground at Parsan Road occupied by the Municipal Workshops. The Committee reported that after carefully considering the matter in consultation with the Commissioner and taking opinion regarding the value of the land, they were of opinion that the terms proposed by Government should be accepted.

On the motion of the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola it was resolved to approve and adopt the report and to forward a copy of the same to the Commissioner for taking the necessary action.

SMOKE NUISANCE.

Dr. Sukhia moved that the attention of the Municipal Commissioner be invited to the ever-increasing smoke nuisance in the city, and he be requested to report to the Corporation what steps he intends to take so as to have it mitigated immediately in the interest of public health.

The motion was agreed to.

The Corporation then adjourned.

PANTHER-SHOOTING AND PANTHER-MAULING.

A SHIKAR party, consisting of Mr. J. K. Williams, P. W. D., and Mr. P. Kelly, assistant police superintendent, from Nasik, Captain Gibson, and Lieutenant Forbes-Robertson, from Deolali, were out panther-shooting on the hills of the Chandore range in the Nasik District. Two panthers had already fallen to the guns after three days' shooting, and a third was slightly wounded on the 8th instant either by Captain Gibson or by a sepoy with him. Mr. Williams and Captain Gibson followed the panther up, tracking him to some bushes beside a nulla; the animal charged out at Mr. Williams, who fired his first barrel and hit it in the chest, but without stopping the brute. Captain Gibson fired twice and hit, but only just touched, its foreleg. It came on towards Mr. Williams, who in the act of firing his second barrel, slipped, fell and missed. The panther then sprang on him flinging him down. Mr. Williams, with admirable presence of mind, drove his rifle into the beast's mouth, as it bore him to the ground, and thus escaped its first bite; getting rid of the rifle, the panther bit the sportsman in the head and back of the neck, but a big sun topee getting in the way, modified its attack and limited the injury to one bad wound in the head, a few deep teeth-marks in the neck, and some scratches in the chest from the panther's claws. The animal mercifully withdrew before doing any further damage and ran to some bushes near, whence after a few minutes rest, it moved back to its first refuge in the nulla, where it died. All the Bhils of the party prudently ran away and left the wounded man, his own shikarri and a harmless Brahmin peon being the only people who remained with him. Captain Gibson, having fired his two shots, was too far off to render any help. Mr. Williams was very lucky to escape without further hurt, and his friends expect that his wounds will heal quickly and that he will be about again after panther before long. This panther made the third in the bag of this expedition.

A SUIT BY THE FRENCH BANK.

THE Hon. Mr Justice Tyabjee, at the High Court yesterday, heard a suit brought by the Comptoir National D'Escompte de Paris against the Star Line Company, Limited, Mr. Stranguan, instructed by Messrs. Crawford Brown and Co., appeared for the plaintiffs; there was no appearance for the defendants. Mr. Stranguan examined Mr. W. Llewellyn and Mr. Dossabhoy S. Settna of the Bank, in support of his case. This was a claim on six bills of exchange for an aggregate sum of Rs. 190,000 signed by the manager and agent of the defendant company Mr. Wong Choo Kia, and passed between the 22nd January and 5th March last. Counsel also called Mr Atmaram Bhasker, a clerk in the office of Messrs. Crawford Brown and Co., who said he had presented the bills for payment, but had not received the money. For notarial charges in getting the bills protested Rs. 53 had been paid. His lordship passed a decree for the amount claimed, with interest and costs.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

From the Football Grounds.

RUGBY INTERNATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP.

THE 'VARSITY BOAT RACE.

LONDON, MARCH 24.

THOUGH it would be easy to recall matches between the senior nations with clearer claims to be considered "grass games," as the phrase is popularly understood, than Saturday's march at Richmond, the contest for the Calcutta Cup was nevertheless true to the traditions of the long series of struggles since 1871. From the kick-off until "no side," both teams played their very hardest, and though the football was exceptionally keen and the sides neither asked nor gave quarter, the game was fought to a finish in that splendid "sporting" spirit which has always characterised the encounter. This good-natured keenness is the chief charm of the match, for England v. Scotland always has afforded the best example of how the hardest football can be confirmed with the most friendly of friendly feeling between two sides who can place implicit reliance on the absolute fairness of their respective methods. In this regard the match is a better object lesson in "the proper spirit of the game" than moral maxims that were ever uttered or penal rules that have been framed as deterrents. Though England suffered what may now be called her usual defeat at Richmond and in London (all four games played at Richmond have been won by Scotland, and England's last victory in London was the barren success in the "dispute" match of 1884) she recouped the rout of Cardiff and Cork, while her fifteen, though clearly the inferior side, played up in such plucky fashion that the Scots had to play their hardest to maintain the eight points' lead which they secured early in the second half.

Though the game for the first half hour was generally contested in English territory, the Scottish attack lacked finish, while the great speed of the English outsides was always such a manifest source of danger to the Scottish lines when the throes got under way, that, in spite of the location of the game, the general run of the play left the impression that England would be the first to score from a break-away, and would probably be the ultimate winners if the forwards lasted. The Scottish forwards, though doing well in the tight during this period, hardly realised expectations in the loose. The English pack, on the other hand, not only did some splendid solid scoring, often relieving their lines by pushing the opposing forwards "yards," but were seen to great advantage in the loose. Once Simson seemed to clean away, and as Raphael was in attendance a try appeared certain. The Northumberland player, however, gave an indifferent pass when overtaken by Gillette, and Raphael, who was in one of his unreliable fielding moods, failed to take the ball. Had this break-away culminated in a score, England might, perhaps, have won, thanks to the inspiring influence of "the lead."

As it happened, England never looked like winning after this opportunity had been lost. The Scottish forwards obtained almost complete control of the game and for the last ten minutes of the half England were kept on the defensive. This period of pressure would probably have yielded at least one try and the referee waited to see the effect of a knock-on by Taylor in fielding. The Scottish forwards at the time had a clear field. At it was the decision benefited the "infringing" side. For the first fifteen minutes of the second half Scotland showed the same decided superiority. The forwards again obtained complete control of the character of the game, and England looked not only beaten but in serious danger of being demoralised. Then came the two Scottish scores in quick succession, the second being due to the finest bit of team-combination seen in this season's internationals, forwards and backs sharing in a brilliant bout of passing which took the ball twice across the field and ended in Simson's scoring. This movement merited a win, and was just the sort of single score by which the ideal international is most worthily won. England would probably have gone to pieces at this stage against Wales or Ireland, but in the Scotch-English match a debacle is unknown, and their apparently hopeless position only served as a spur to make England play harder. They made a most plucky rally and though they never looked like reducing, much less rubbing off, the Scottish lead of 8 points the English fifteen finished in a style that did much to assuage the bitterness of defeat.

That the better side on the day won is beyond dispute. Taking a broad view of the match, the general run of the play was in accordance with expectations. The English outsides "had the pace" of their opponents, but failed to fully utilise their superiority in this respect. They were frequently dangerous, but their efforts lacked finish. Scotland's superiority at half was even greater than anticipated. Behind forwards who were frequently shoved and could certainly boast no superiority in the tight, Simson and Munro completely outplayed Butcher and Stoop. Simson's play was, in fact, the feature of the match from the individual point of view. He was simply ubiquitous, and was never off the ball. His versatility was as extraordinary as his ubiquity. No modern half grasps a situation so quickly as the Edinburgh University captain, or varies his game with the same opportune skill. On Saturday, he got through the ruck on several occasions by a decisive but unexpected dash, and was often able to set up an attack under circumstances in which most halves would have been content to mer

very formidable—Notts Forest,—but it cannot be denied that Newcastle playing at Bury and Everton at Sunderland had tasks equally hard. City did not play well, and Nottingham, who were a goal in arrear through a penalty kick at half-time, honestly deserved their victory. They gave a capital exhibition, and once more made Manchester people wonder that their record should be so miserable. Their two goals—scored within three minutes—were got by forward work of distinctly smart kind. The statement that has occasionally been made this season that Notts Forest have one of the most capable forward lines in the country is not more than the truth.

Newcastle's victory leaves Bury in a worse position than any side except Notts County. There is terrible danger of the Second Division. Notts Forest's record for many weeks gave Bury people a feeling of security even in dark days, but the Forest by a noble effort have so improved their position that for a two matches lead they can show an advantage of four points. Bury were thoroughly outplayed as well as beaten by Newcastle, and there was little enough to encourage in their display. The last decisive days have come now, and a great effort must be made at once. Middlesbrough, who, thanks to their victory over Stoke, have now the lead of a point, are fortunately, in spite of the acquisition of Common, not playing by any means strongly. They gave a wretched display at Preston, and their one-goal victory on Saturday was perhaps gained through luck. The general form was poor, and Stoke nearly all the time were suffering from injured men, and for a time, indeed, were a team of nine.

Regarding the rival 'Varsity boat crews in perfection of form and style the Dark Blues excel. They are by far the most polished crew. When at their best they are beautifully together, and consequently travel fast without any undue exertion. Their merits are collective rather than individual. They are undeniably better together than their rivals, too, which means a very great deal over the Putney-to-Mortlake course. And this greater uniformity consists not only in the rise and fall of the blades, but also, and even more so, in the action of the slide. One of the greatest drawbacks to prolonged speed is lack of uniform action in sliding and "vice versa." Their faults (as evidenced yesterday) is a tendency to get short at the finish, and by comparison with Cambridge, the absence of that tremendous leg-drive from the stretchers, which characterises a really first-class crew. Not that they lack leg-drive by any means. But their first catch of the water requires a more timely effort. Taken individually, they are hardly as good a set of men in the boat as the Cantabs perhaps. It is collectively that they hit it off better. We must wait a day or two of course ere getting any real idea as regards respective speed. Both crews appear able to stay, hence the first full-distance rows will be watched with great interest.

THE SIRDAR CARBONIC ACID SYNDICATE.

PETITION TO THE HIGH COURT.

At the High Court, yesterday, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Tyebji was heard the petition of Jesingbhoy Maganbhoy and others in the matter of the Sirdar Carbonic Acid Inventions Syndicate Company, Limited. Mr. Davar appeared for Messrs Jesingbhoy and for Messrs Lakhmichand Padamsi and Co.; Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs Crawford Brown and Co., appeared for other debenture holders; Mr. Strangman, instructed by Mr. J. P Dastur, appeared for Raja Bahadur Gyangirji Narsingji, holder of 100 debentures, amounting in value to Rs. 50,000.

Mr. Davar stated that his clients did not want to proceed any further in the matter.

Mr. Strangman asked for an adjournment so as to enable his client to prosecute this petition; or if this could not be done, to allow him to file a fresh petition.

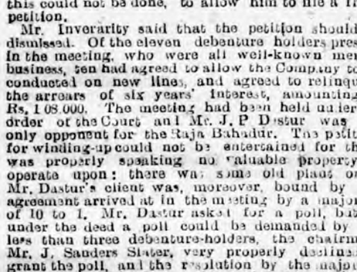
Mr. Inverarity said that the petition should be dismissed. Of the eleven debenture holders present in the meeting, who were all well-known men of business, ten had agreed to allow the Company to be conducted on new lines, and agreed to relinquish the arrears of six years' interest, amounting to Rs. 108,000. The meeting had been held under order of the Court and Mr. J. P Dastur was the only opponent for the Raja Bahadur. The petition for winding-up could not be entertained for there was properly speaking no valuable property to operate upon: there was some old plant only. Mr. Dastur's client was, moreover, bound by the agreement arrived at in the meeting by a majority of 10 to 1. Mr. Dastur asked for a poll, but as under the deed a poll could be demanded by not less than three debenture-holders, the chairman, Mr. J. Sanders Slater, very properly declined to grant the poll, and the resolution by the majority, permitting the business to be carried on under new arrangements remained in force. Counsel, therefore, applied to the Court that the petition should be dismissed on its merits. He cited some cases in support of his arguments to show that the votes in the meeting were taken in accordance with the best principles laid down by the judicial authorities. He also cited a case to show that, when there were no assets to liquidate, the Judges in Appeal held that the petition should be dismissed at once. Mr. Inverarity argued that Mr. Strangman's client should have taken advantage of the petition and should not have come unprepared and asked for an adjournment.

Mr. Justice Tyebjee dismissed the petition, and ordered each party to bear their own costs.

THEFT OF A BAR OF GOLD.

Bolting away with other people's valuable property was the weak part of his nature. So said one Dadoba Laxman who was yesterday morning, put up before Mr. Kersondas Chabildas, third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court. Inspector Power, who prosecuted, said that the accused on Sunday at about 10-30 a.m. went to the shop of Messrs. Heerachand Motichand and Co., at Mumbadavi and asked to see a bar of gold with a view to purchase the same. Fakirchand Manekchand, a pearl merchant, who was seated at the shop passed a gold-bar valued at Rs. 750 to the accused to see it. As soon as the latter got the gold-bar, he bolted with it. He was pursued and arrested, when he threw away the bar of gold which was picked up by others. The accused, on a previous occasion, ran off with currency notes of the value of Rs. 2,000 from the counter of the Bank of Bombay for which offence he was given one year's rigorous imprisonment. The accused admitted this previous conviction and pleaded guilty to the present charge.

In evidence of several witnesses having been led, the accused was sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment, two months to be spent in solitary confinement. He was also ordered to receive twenty stripes.



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Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

THE KOHINOOR MILLS, Co. Ld.

The tenth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this Company was held, yesterday afternoon, at its registered office in Apollo Street, Fort, Mr. H. E. E. Proctor presiding.

The Chairman in moving the adoption of the directors' report for the year ending 31st of December last said:—"In proposing the adoption of your Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the year 1904, it is hardly necessary for me to add anything to the report now before you. I only trust that you will be pleased with the results attained, and seeing what a very trying year it was owing to the violent fluctuations in cotton, I think you have every reason to be satisfied. I should like, however, to say a few words about the present position of things. As mentioned in the report, the production of your mill has been sold practically to the end of the year and cotton covered at prices which show a good margin. Under these circumstances your directors thought it advisable to ensure the profits for the present year, and this has been done on satisfactory terms in London. As you are aware, the nominal capital of your Company is 16 lakhs, of which 14 lakhs had been allotted. Your directors have taken advantage of the recent rise in the value of your shares and have disposed of the remaining 2 lakhs at Rs. 550 per share. This reduces your borrowed capital to 6 1-2 lakhs against which we have already a Reserve Fund amounting to Rs. 4,47,000, and your directors hope that they will be able by the end of the year to increase the Reserve Fund upto 6 1-2 lakhs and so wipe out the borrowed capital. I think you will agree with me that this will be a very satisfactory state of things and place your Mill in a very strong position. In conclusion I should like to say a word of appreciation with regard to your staff, for whom your directors have asked you to grant a bonus of Rs. 2,500. I need hardly point out to you that such results as we have obtained during the past year are not arrived at without much hard work and reflect the greatest credit on the whole staff, who are certainly entitled to your best thanks for the excellent work they have put in during the past year (Applause.) The report stated that the result of the year's working shows a profit of Rs. 2,11,901-3-1 including the balance of Rs 1,213-4-11 brought forward from 1903. After deducting the agents' commission this leaves Rs. 1,90,832-7-11 which your directors propose disposing of as follows:—Dividend at 6 per cent. per annum, Rs. 83 100, reserve fund for depreciation of machinery and building, Rs. 1,05,000, bonus to mill staff, Rs. 2,500, carried forward to next year's account Rs. 172-7-11, total Rs. 1,90 832-7-11."

Mr. Pranjivandas Narandas seconded the motion of the Chairman.

Mr. H. S. Symons said that Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co., the agents had done almost an impossibility during the year as they showed a magnificent profit of over Rs. 1,90,000 during a most trying year when cotton rates fluctuated so heavily. This was indeed very satisfactory, and in future if the Agents were ever asked to do impossibilities they had shown they could. (Applause.)

The report was then adopted unanimously, with acclamation.

A fourth dividend for the year ending 31st of December last at the rate of Rs. 30 per share, free from income-tax was declared. Mr. Isaac Sassoon J. David, was re-elected a director and Messrs. A. F. Ferguson and Co., were re-appointed auditors on a remuneration of Rs 400. A bonus of Rs. 2,500 was sanctioned to be granted to the Mill staff. Votes of thanks were tendered to the Agents and the Chairman.

PURCHASE OF PROPERTY AT MALAD.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor yesterday decided a suit, in which Hormasji Bomonji Khan, a Parsee trading in Leipzig, Germany, by his constituted attorney Ardeshir E. Dalal, sued Vithaldas Sunderdas for specific performance of a contract to purchase the interest of the plaintiff as mortgagee in certain lands in Malad, in the Thana District. Mr. G. R. Lowndes with Mr. F. Sorabji Taleyarkhan, instructed by Mr. Manchershaw H. Vakil appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. D. D. Davar with Mr. L. J. Robertson instructed by Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Appeared for the defendant.

It appeared from the plaint that in January 1904 plaintiff obtained a decree absolute for the sale of a property in Malad against Shewshankar Gopalji and Kalkhushru B. Chowksi. He was about to proceed with the sale, when at the request of these two persons, he stopped it, and agreed to sell the property to the defendant for Rs. 11,000. Defendant agreed to purchase the property at this price, and the sale was stopped. A written agreement, containing the terms agreed to, was drawn up, and executed by the plaintiff and the defendant; it was sanctioned by the Court. The defendant paid Rs. 1,000 as earnest money, but he subsequently failed to complete the contract. When the plaintiff contemplated forfeiture of the earnest money and a re-sale of the property, defendant made representation to him, and obtained from him more time, and paid him a further sum of Rs. 500. Again was the sale postponed, and again did the defendant fail to complete the contract for purchase, and to pay the balance of the purchase-money. Plaintiff therefore, prayed for an order directing the defendant to perform the contract specifically; and to pay him Rs. 9,500, with interest and costs. He also asked for a declaration of his lien on the property in respect of his purchase money, interest, and costs.

In his written statement, the defendant said he was always ready and willing to perform his part of the agreement, on the plaintiff putting him in possession of the property, and handing him the title-deeds. It was arranged that the plaintiff should get the property measured and identified. He had not been able to do so, nor to point out the sixty acres of land he had contracted to sell. In fine, the plaintiff had been unable to perform his part of the contract.

On the suit being called on for hearing, a consent-decree was obtained. It was to the effect that a decree was passed in favour of the plaintiff in accordance with the terms of his prayers. Plaintiff was entitled to a charge on the defendant's bungalow at Malad subject to the existing charge on it; also, to a charge on a decree against Shewshankar and Framroz Aga in favour of the defendant. The defendant was to execute the decree against Shewshankar with due diligence. Provided the plaintiff was paid by the defendant Rs. 1,000, in part satisfaction, on or before the 20th instant, this decree should not be executed for three months; otherwise, it was to be executed at once.

BETTER AND BRIGHTER.

MISS MARGRET RAVEN RELATES VERY GRAPHICALLY IN A LETTER HOW JOY OVERCAME HER DESPAIR.

"There is no joy like the joy of being again in perfect health after you have been disabled so to speak, by the pains and after-effects of a long tedious illness. That is the dominating note struck in a letter written on December 7th, 1904 by Miss Margret Raven of 127, Quay Street, Ultimo, Sydney, in which she most graphically describes her pains and the wearing, wearying effects of the disease that in the form of indigestion, tortured her for years, and then the happiness that has come over her since her release from all these miseries.

"REACHING THE BOTTOM RUNG."

In her letter she says:—"I don't think anyone in the world has suffered more cruelly from indigestion than I have. For years it poisoned my existence, blotted all the happiness and sunshine out of my life and brought me to the very threshold of the grave. It would take a whole ream of foolscap to describe all the pains, aches, symptoms and miseries it occasioned me at one time or another. I was weak, thin, pale and nerveless, unable to eat, sleep, work or enjoy any of the pleasures of society. This was when I was residing at Hyde Park, Adelaide, south Australia, of which city I am a native. I was attended at different times by quite a number of medical men but my case kept on going from bad to worse, for in the end I could retain nothing on my stomach, and the mere sight of food often made me retch and vomit. The straining from this cause frequently brought on a bleeding from the lungs which I thought was a sure indication of consumption. I had reached the bottom rung of the ladder of life, I think two years back, when on a friend's advice I began to take Mother Seigel's Syrup."

"HER FRIENDS WELL MARVELLED!"

That is the end of the first phase of Miss Raven's remarkable story. Now mark the jubilant feeling with which she describes the action of the wonderful cure which brought back the sunlight into her existence:—"To my great joy Mother Seigel's Syrup proved to be quite as good as my friend had reported it to be. From that first bottle I began to relish my food, and within a couple of weeks it created quite an appetite, a thing I had not possessed for years. I soon found myself putting on flesh, and I felt I was better and brighter being. Instead of moping about me house, dull dejected and listless as was soon able to take an active interest in the affairs of life, and go out and about and enjoy myself with the best. After a few months of steady perseverance with the medicine, my health was thoroughly re-established and I still remain in that well and happy state which only I could by experience tell, and that no one need suffer from indigestion who is prepared to give Mother Seigel's Syrup a fair trial."

The final phase of Miss Raven's case is contained in the new world she sees at the close of her letter, "I feel young quite well and happy!"

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

The following are the scores in the competition for the Challenge Cup for shooting presented by Lieut Colonel E. Ferrers Nicholson, V. D., Commanding Bombay Volunteer Rifles, open to teams of seven from each company conditions:—2 sighting shots and 10 competition shots at 700 and 800 yards, targets and scoring regulation.

"E" (CYCLIST) COMPANY.

	700 yds	800 yds	Grand total
Cr-Sergt-Instr in Musketry J H Downing	35	37	72
Cr-Sergt E R Soundy	29	37	66
Cyclist W M Patrick	33	30	63
Le-Sergt W Sutherland	30	35	65
Cyclist A W Scott	35	30	65
Corpl G F Lund	30	29	59
Cyclist H E Mallandaine	31	24	55
Totals	233	222	454

"A" COMPANY.

Le-Corpl L D Burns	36	34	70
Vol R H Selkirk	36	32	68
Sergt M Veeners	35	32	67
Maj D J Sharp	39	26	65
Cr-Sergt P J Boylette	29	32	61
Corpl G Clarke	25	31	56
Corpl F T Gidney	28	23	51
Totals	228	210	438

"F" COMPANY.

Le-Sergt R Wenning	37	37	74
Corpl A S Pitcher	33	33	66
Vol A Dickson	27	34	61
Vol J H Kennedy	38	23	61
Vol J J Cahill	34	26	60
Sergt H R Gillispie	28	28	56
Vol K White	15	28	43
Totals	212	209	421

"D" COMPANY.

Corpl W C Shepherd	32	28	60
Vol J Cress	32	24	56
Vol G Lawrence	33	19	52
Cr-Sergt J A Mackinnon	34	18	52
Sergt A D'Silva	24	26	50
Le-Sergt H Netscher	30	13	43
Vol M A Janson	15	14	29
Totals	200	142	342

"C" COMPANY.

Le-Sergt A H Underdown	36	35	71
Cr-Sergt A Irvine	38	25	63
Corpl B F Phillips	30	29	59
Sergt E S Lynn	33	17	50
Vol C Roberts	25	23	48
Vol C Coulson	24	21	45
Totals	186	150	336

FIRED 6 MEN ONLY.

The Cup has been won as follows:—

Won by	A Company,	1893-94	with	400 points.
"	A Company,	1894-95	"	364 "
"	D Company,	1895-96	"	416 "
"	D Company,	1896-97	"	423 "
"	D Company,	1898-99	"	359 "
"	B Company,	1899-1900	"	350 "
"	D Company,	1900-01	"	277 "
"	B Company,	1901-02	"	310 "
"	A Company,	1902-03	"	323 "
"	D Company,	1903-04	"	372 "

Owing to the ranges being under repair the Cup was not fired for during the season 1897-98.

HIGH COURT.—April 11.

Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr Justice BATCHELOR

As to Contribution and Costs.

1331—1361—Payne and Co—Messrs S B Fraser and Co vs The Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co Ld and others—Craigie L and O and S B and N

Testamentary Suits.

24-04—K S and Land—Krishnabai widow vs Gopekabai Alias Sakoobai and others—Payne and Co for postponement

130-04—Jamsetjee and R—Cassinath Babun Bhoir vs Annah Balkrishna Pal and others—Chinna M and N

2-05—Mulji and D—Vallavabad widow vs Raojee Hemraj—Mula and M

Long Causes

751-03—Nadirshaw T B Ganjaiam vs S Namdeo Vanjari—Bal K and M part heard

771-01—K D Shroff—Mahomed Cassam Dhuramsey vs Joseph Ezekiel and others—Crawford G and Co—Syane and Co—Little and Co

611-03—Madhowjee and K—Vithaldas Damodar and another vs Rupeopver bai widow and others—Bhai shanker K and G

419-03—Jamsetjee and R—Ablool Hossein and Moola vs Jan Mahomed Meherally and others—In person M B Chothia

782-04—Bhaishanker K and G—Sickaram Samiramall vs Raghunbandas Vandrawandas Bhaisett—Payne and Co

250-04—Unwalla and P—Motibai vs Rustomjee Byramjee Daruwalla and another—Pestonjee K and K B Mehta

523-04—Hiralal D—Cawasjee Engineer vs Balajee Jagannath

682-04—Hiralal D—Bai Deokorebai vs Munmohandas Ramjee and others—Ardeshir H D and Co and J K

833-04—Mulji and D—Jan Mahomed Hajee Oosman vs Hajee s Ganny H Oojeeseman—Captain and V

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice BATCHELOR.

After the Appeal Court business is over.

For Judgment.

744-03—Payne and Co—Noor Mahomed Ahmed vs Mahomed Hajee Adamjee—Kanga and P

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

129-03—Edgelow G and W—Hajee Sulleman Behani vs Mahomedbin Abdool Hossein and another—Mirza and M—Part heard

2-05—Captain and V—Jugjiwandas Karamchand vs Purshotam Canjee and another—Daphtary and F

102-03—Wadia G and Co—Suntokbai vs Rambhawaboo widow and others—Edgelow G and W—J P Dastur for trial of Issues

811-04—Khanderao S and L—Jenabai widow and others vs Hakim Sakuniya Imam Saheb and another—Nadesha and T—For postponement

753-04—In person—Bhanicai widow vs Valjee Khoda and P—K B Mehta

46-01—Edgelow G and W—Runchordas Vandrawandas vs Dharamdas Jamnadas—Tyabjee D and Co

864-01—M B Chothia Bomonjee Shapoorjee Chothia vs Rustomjee Pestonjee Hongkongwalla and another—Payne and Co

28-05—R J Billimoria Damodar Keroba Dadarkar vs Bhowanishanker B Dadarkar and another—Unwalla and P

249-02—Pestonjee R and K—Edjee Cornersey and others vs Waljee Mataurdas and others—Raghavaya and B E G and W—T D and Co

747-01—K B Mehta Rutonjee Byramjee Bhathina vs Rustomjee B Bhathina and others—Pestonjee R and K

14-03—Payne and Co—Jethmull Ramanand and others vs Janardhan Sowlaram and others—Dikshit and D—K S and Co

240-03—Bicknell M and R—Khadezabai widow vs Hoorba widow and others—Captain and V

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

743-03—Payne and Co—Noor Mahomed Ahmed vs Mahomedjee Hajee Adamjee—Kanga and P—Part heard

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice B TYABJI.

For Consent Decree.

738-05—Mansuklal J and H—Shankerprasad Hariprasad and others vs Vussonjee Rupjee and others—In person.

For Dismissal.

86-03—Unwalla and P—Ghanchi Sulleman Ahmed vs Dhun Gorebai and another—Ardeshir H D and Co

237-03—Ardeshir H D and Co—Hajee Ebrahim Hajee Vyedina Abdulla Khanbia Abdul Rehman—Payne and Co

15-03—Payne and Co—Abdulla Khanbia Abdul Rehman vs Hajee Ebrahim Hajee Vyedina—Ardeshir H D and Co

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

555-02—Tyabjee D and Co—Vassanjee Madhowjee and others vs Hurriram Khunjee Madhowjie and K

190-04—Bhaishanker K and G—Chunilal Damodhar and others—Framjee Dorabjee Ghaswalla Kanga and P

364-04—Payne and Co—Hajee Sulleman Abdul Wahed and another vs C—Col J anderson

490-01—Khanderao S and L—Runchordas Tribhowandas Mody vs Dattoo Balwant Nagamanker

790-04—Mulla and M—Motilal Fatsate chand vs Paudrinath Padanker and others

829-04—N M Cama Shivraj Goolabchand and others vs Sojoojee Hakmajee and others

73-05—Nanu and H—Kamaljee Ebramjee Nagree vs Abdool Hoosein Jivabhai Dhokwalla

780-04—N M Cama—Bhanjeraj Burachand vs Beckibai Mithabai and another

117-03—Madhowjee K—Chagnal Naranjee and others vs Hansraj Jadnojee—Tyabjee D and Co

129-03—Dadabhoy and K—Dowji Takersey and others vs Chunilal Nandkishore and another

162-05—Crawford B and Co—N G Mackintosh vs Balkrishnabhai Mahadji Bhat-hanker K and G

183-05—Mulla and M Nabbi widow vs Kanrandas Parmanandas and others

214-05—Bikaiji D and S Dayabai Khanjee vs Bai Rajubai and another

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which, Lady Constance Howard writes: "I find it very pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delightfully perfumed. Warning—When buying, the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that the name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers &c.

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

In the Life of Hawker of Morwenstow there is an explanation of the word Lent which seems to be somewhat unusual. Hawker always said that the origin of the word was to be found in the lengthening of the days, and that therefore it was more closely allied with the natural world than some of us imagine. In a similar fashion he explained those equinoxes which have been so trouble some this year. They were caused, he declared by the evil spirits who in the season of Lent are loosed upon the earth, just as they were in the first Lent. It is a fanciful idea, and quite characteristic of Hawker in many ways. The man who convinced himself that he had actually seen mermaids playing on the sands of Bude was almost certain to arrive at an explanation far more imaginative than most of us have entertained.

During the debates on the bill for the shortening of the French conscripts' term of service to two years, which has just become law, M. Sireyol gave the following example of what military service may sometimes mean. A deserter was arrested in Paris a little while ago, and gave these reasons for his running away:—As soon as I arrived in barracks I was taken into service as orderly by the commandant. His house was surrounded by a garden. In the garden was a stable, and in the stable a carriage. I should add that the commandant was the father of three young children. As he had no servants, I was obliged to combine the functions of children's nurse, cook, gardener, coachman, and ostler. Awakened at five o'clock every morning, I never got to bed before eleven, and when he received company I had to wash up before going to sleep, generally about one in the morning. Finally, the meals were very poor, and on New Year's Day I received no present. This is why I deserted. Apparently the picture of conscription usually presented by its advocates in England is a trifle idealised.

The New York "World" has appealed to nine well-known ladies for judgment on Mr. Meredith's proposals in regard to ten-years' marriages. The verdict is eight to one against. John Oliver Hobbs (Mrs. Craigie) says, The one indispensable gift to make the marriage relation good is the gift of loving. Rita (Mrs. Desmond Humphreys) is of opinion that such a proposal places human nature below animal. Ouida says that it is neither original, logical, nor possible. Miss Ellen Thorneycroft Fowler regards marriage as a sacrament, and therefore not an open question. Lady Warwick is not much interested, but thinks that people who choose can generally make the best of married life. The only lady who endorses the proposal is Miss Gertrude Atherton: I entirely agree with Mr. Meredith as far as he goes. His arrangement is not ideal, but perhaps it is as far as anyone can go at present.

What must surely be the oldest steam engine in the world is described by a correspondent of the "American Machinist." It was still working when the writer came across it in 1899 or 1900 at the Douglas Bleachfield, Farfarshire, and was considered by experts to be one of the best examples of Watts's earlier work. It was originally built for a Newcastle firm, and after many years' work was sold into Scotland in 1797, where itsaw a hundred years more of active service. The fittings of the machine include a good deal of leather and buckles, and a quaint of story was told of a machinist who was once called in to do some repairing on it in the absence the usual man. This man thought he would be all right if he took a hammer, a chisel, and a monkey-wrench with him. When he saw all the straps, harness, buckles, &c., he called up the superintendent and said to him, Hi, Mister, it's a saddler you want, and no an engineer for this job? The machine is now enjoying a well-earned retirement at Dundee.

DEATH OF MIR AKBAR ALI.

A REMARKABLE CAREER.

The death of Mir Akbar Ali, C. S. I. (Nawab Akbar-ul-Mulk), removes a somewhat striking personality from the arena of Hyderabad politics. The late Nawab, who was a subject of the Nizam's, commenced his career as a sowar in one of the Hyderabad Contengent Regiments, and distinguished himself in one of the Central Indian engagements with the mutineers in '57, when he was severely wounded. Later on he had the good fortune to attract the notice of Major Tweedie when that officer was attached to the Hyderabad Residency, and through his influence he was attached to the Intelligence Department of the Abyssinian Expedition. Mr. Akbar Ali's good service under Lord Napier of Magdala was rewarded by the gift of the Companionship of the Star of India in 1869. Akbar Ali travelled extensively on behalf of the Government of India in Turkish Arabia and other parts of Asia, and his reports on the political and economic conditions of the countries he visited were of considerable value.

In the early Seventies, when the late Sir Douglas Forsyth's Mission was despatched from India to Yarkand to treat with that remarkable personage Yakub Beg whose brief span of independence as an Amir was, a few years later, cut short by the Chinese, from whom he had rebelled, Mir Akbar Ali accompanied the Expedition as an attache. He again did good service in the dual capacity of traveller and linguist, and his reports form a part, and not the least interesting section, of the ponderous blue-book in which Sir Forsyth recorded his experiences and achievements in the short-lived kingdom of the Amir.

SUIT FOR COMPENSATION.

At the Bombay Small Causes Court, Mr. R. M. Patell, Acting Chief Judge, has disposed of the suit filed by Oosmanbhai Nabibhai against the Municipal Commissioner to recover Rs. 24,086 as compensation for his house and land situated in Mirchi Street, Mandvi, which the Municipality had acquired under the Municipal Act for a set-back. Mr. Rustom D. N. Wadia, instructed by Messrs. Thakoredas and Co., appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Crawford, of Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., was for the Municipal Commissioner. The parties were both agreed as to the measurements of the plot of ground which was 68 1-2 square yards. The only question at issue was what was the compensation the plaintiff ought to receive. The Municipality offered Rs. 100 per square yard, while the petitioner claimed Rs. 342. After hearing evidence, his Honour allowed Rs. 287 per square yard, and passed a decree for Rs. 19,950.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winlow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

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NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

THE steam trials of H. M. S. New Zealand are now in progress. Like others of her class, the ship is fitted partly with cylindrical and partly with watertube boilers. Her water tubes are of the Niclausse pattern, which possesses certain advantages over the Belleville. In the King Edward VII. the combination of cylindrical and watertube boilers did not work altogether satisfactorily when she was first commissioned. To some extent, perhaps, this might have been due to the unfinished state in which the King Edward left Plymouth. The New Zealand appears to be getting along very well. Her machinery is being tested under unusually stringent conditions. Only a limited number of hands are allowed in the engine-room, and water is not being used to keep the bearings cool. Very different this from the way trials were conducted only a year or two ago. Then everything possible was done to help a new ship to scrape through her acceptance trials, with the result that contract speed and the speed attained under ordinary sea-going conditions were two very different things. Particularly was this the case with destroyers.

Now that men realise that the cost of the Army is not to be reduced by political makeshifts they may face the real issue. It is easy enough, says the "Broad Arrow," to blame Mr. Arnold-Forster for not breathing life into the dry bones of our military system. We did the same when his place was filled by Mr. Brodrick. Yet both worked hard, achieved much, and persevered with all the odds against them. It is not on them, but on the nation that responsibility for failure really rests. Every device that ingenuity can devise has been tried to solve the military problem, scheme after scheme evolved by genius accepted as final, the War Office turned upside down and inside out. Nevertheless, we are still without an Army suited to the needs of the Empire, and, its cost is out of all proportion to its efficiency. The Army is not required to repel invasion, but to act as 'the projectile of the gun,' Sir John Fisher's picturesque phrase for describing the relative functions of the Army and Navy. In a recent debate in the Upper House, Lord Ragian expressed the belief that liability to serve abroad would make no difference to the strength of the Militia and Volunteers in the long run. And so says every patriotic citizen. Had Japan acted on the assumption that with a large navy she required only a small army where would she be to-day? Yet with this lesson fresh in our minds the Secretary for War persists in reducing fighting our strength by 75,000 men. The day when a small striking force was the utmost of our requirements is gone. The conditions of modern warfare are such that tens of thousands of men are useless, they must be hundreds of thousands. To suppose that we shall never be engaged but in a little war is fatuous. It was just such a spirit that led us to disaster in South Africa. So it comes to this, that if we are to get the value of our money in the Army, and strengthen it to bear some proportion to our needs, we shall have to make it a national institution like the Navy.

The "Armee Territoriale" of Paris is responsible for a sensational story in relation to the German field gun, which, if it be true, would show that some French officers have been rather more "slim" than might have been expected. About the year 1894 the gun factory at Puteaux began in great secrecy the investigation of a new type of gun for the French artillery under the direction of Colonel Deport, a second gun being also in the field designed by Colonel Ducros, who lately died in Tonquin as the result of an accident. Colonel Deport's gun, which was adopted, is a quick-firer, while its rival was described as having accelerated fire. The latter was merely an improvement upon the old gun, in which the gun and carriage recoiled together, the recoil being controlled by brakes and other devices, but Colonel Ducros had introduced many improvements. At that time General Deloye was director of artillery and it occurred to him to spread abroad the impression that France had adopted the Ducros gun. He, therefore, arranged that a secret agent of the Ministry of War should steal from Colonel Ducros the drawings of his gun, that officer being a party to the arrangement, and the agent then sold the drawings to the German government for 20,000 francs. In order that nothing might be wanting to the success of this stratagem, General Deloye ordered to be constructed a number of batteries on the Ducros system, which were issued for trial to certain artillery brigades, reports of these being regularly inserted in the papers. Satisfied that the French had adopted the gun, the Germans, making some improvements, manufactured their gun of the 1896 model, while the French were armed with the Deport gun, and, in this way, according to the "Armee Territoriale," the French got well ahead of their neighbours. Truly the French general seems to have taken a leaf out of Bismarck's book. We give the story for what it is worth.

The Army Council has sanctioned the scheme for the reorganisation of the Cavalry and we can but hope that it will answer to all the expectations that have been formed of it. Henceforth the reserve squadron system is to be done away with, and a uniform establishment of three strong squadrons will be given to each regiment, the regimental reserve squadrons being replaced by two depots, one for dragoons and lancers and the other for the hussars. At these depots all recruits will be trained and on mobilisation all reservists will join at the depots and be equipped there in order to prepare them for being sent on to the regiment. The minimum age for enlistment is to be nineteen years and the period of service eight years with the colours and four years in the reserve. It is intended that recruits shall be trained at the depots for three months before joining regiments at home or six months before going to India. The total normal strength of a cavalry regiment will be 565 of all ranks on the home establishment, as compared with 714 at the present time, the difference being accounted for by the merging of the reserve squadron in the depot and it is anticipated that on active service a regiment will be stronger by about forty men than at the present time. We hear nothing of higher and lower establishments, as under the old system. The new arrangement will do away with the necessity of linking cavalry regiments for drafting purposes, and this will undoubtedly be a great advantage, because it will obviate the necessity for transferring men from one regiment to another, but a slight increase of expenditure will be caused by the arrangement. The creation of the Striking Force of the General Service Army is in abeyance, but it is announced that a Striking Force of three cavalry regiments is to be created. To us it appears that there is something very unreal about this term Striking Force, and we hope that at least all cavalry regiments will be able to strike when the time comes. We suppose what is meant is that at least three regiments will be completed to their establishments and be maintained at home ready to go abroad. It is proposed to form a regimental reserve of officers.

Although no special sum of money is car-marked in the 1905-6 Navy Estimates for the purpose of re-sighting the guns of the Fleet, yet it is generally understood that the Ordnance estimate was increased to include a large sum for that purpose. There is also a rumour that further large orders have been placed with private firms for the purpose of refitting or giving entirely new sighting installations to some of the older of the turret gun-ships still in the commissioned Fleet. It is satisfactory to learn that the large indicating dials so persistently advocated in this column have been adopted, and are now being brought into very general use, with the consequence that the lights can be more rapidly and accurately adjusted by the sight-setter and checked when necessary by the gunlayer or officer of the quarters. It is equally gratifying to find that attention is now being given to the proper adjustments, concluding with severe tests, of the lights in guns of all new ships completing, and likewise of those which have undergone a large refit and overhaul. This is starting at the very root of the matter in the older installations, and should have the best result.

The announcement that the naval canteen question which has long been a burning one, is to receive investigation at the hands of a committee of naval officers has been received with gratification throughout the Fleet. With the investigation of the kindred subjects of cooking and clothing in hand, or completed, it was impossible to allow the old canteen system to remain as a subject of constant adverse criticism and grumbling. The profits in some of the large naval canteens, such as those at Whale Island, Malta, and the large home ports, amount to thousands of pounds during the year, and although the executive officers give what time and attention they can spare from the pressure of a busy life, when appointed by their captains to superintend the affairs of naval canteens, it cannot be denied that there is room for a vast amount of improvement in the financial part of their management. There are fewer scandals than might be expected under the present somewhat lax and primitive system, but that by no means justifies its continuance. As a matter of fact, the complaint of all hands, officers and men alike, that too much of the canteen profits are used for State purposes is a very just one. A close examination of the books of some of the large naval canteens would scarcely lead to the conclusion that the larger parts of the profits were being applied for the good of the men.

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'The Times,' 6, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.

ONLY three days separate to-day from the last day on which the newly completed 'Encyclopædia Britannica' will ever be obtainable at less than full price, which is more than double the special price. The few words printed large across the centre of this advertisement express the situation created by the absolute withdrawal of the offer. There is now no time for delay, or inquiries, or long consideration. For more than two months inquiries have been invited, and since the specimen book has during that time been sent to some forty thousand persons, it may be taken that all who are interested are by this time in possession of complete knowledge concerning the work. **There is now not a day to be lost.** At this last hour it may be well briefly to recapitulate in outline the facts which together make the offer which will end with this week a chance the loss of which will be a lasting matter for regret.

"INDISPENSABLE"—this one word suffices at once to describe the value of the work now for the last days offered at a low price, and to suggest the reason why 'The Times' (London) undertook the great enterprise from which it withdraws next Saturday in India Burma, and Ceylon, as it has already withdrawn in the United Kingdom and elsewhere.

We live in an age when a library which answers any question, and in which every subject may be looked up, read, studied, is needed as never before. Rapid communications, whether for news or transit, have brought the ends of the earth, all industries and interests, close together. Or, to express the same truth in an opposite sense, the horizon for each individual has become indefinitely extended. The limited, the provincial, the parochial view is therefore a crying disadvantage—and we all know it. If to this be added the elaboration with which all sciences and industries—all branches, indeed, of thought and activity—have to-day been developed by specialisation, the impossibility of knowing from one's own experience, a hundredth part of what there is to be known, becomes as clear as the necessity of knowing at least **where to look for knowledge.**

And the necessity of knowledge and education is no theory. There never was a time when the value, the practical value, of knowledge was more acutely recognised. Time was when any knowledge outside the narrowest limits of his vocation was considered out of place except for those at the very top of the scale in administration, commerce, industry—and not always *necessary* even for them. But results show to-day that the wide outlook, the level head, exact knowledge and sound opinions are needed also by those who hold humbler positions. Nowadays, as somebody said, we want even our policemen to have studied at a university.

To suggest the needs of our day in this matter of knowledge is to point out also the magnitude of the task of meeting them. Granted that a complete library of all knowledge is needed, how can it be made? There is but one answer to the question, and it lies in the roll of over two thousand of the first authorities of our day who have collaborated to make the 'Encyclopædia Britannica' and bring it absolutely up-to-date. The fact that this library is written by great men, treating their subjects fully and at length, fits the 'Encyclopædia Britannica' to perform third a service, besides those of reference and study. The newly completed 'Encyclopædia Britannica' is eminently a readable library. The 'Encyclopædia Britannica' is, in text and illustration, as fascinating as any book ever printed, and with the thirty-five volumes in the house, there can never be a shortage in "something to read," and something that is at once entertaining and worth the time which the reader is tempted to spend over it.

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H. E. Hooper, 'The Times' (London): 6, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta. *April* , 1905.

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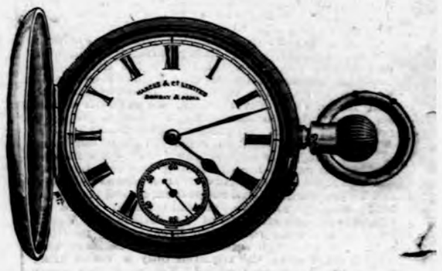

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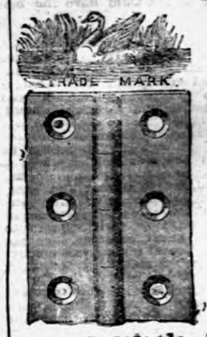

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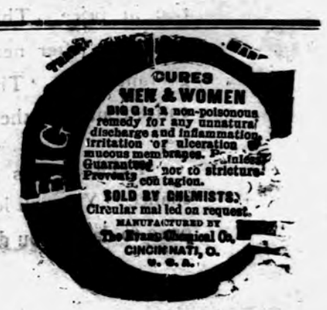
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AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E. C.; Messrs. B. J. KEYMER & Co.; 1, Whitefriars Street London, E. C.; Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.; 60, Fenchurch Street, London, E. C. PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli. CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.